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Original Poetry.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The Past.

BY DR. F. C. OLIVER, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The Past, the Past, the mighty Past,
What hoard of wealth it holds at last!
Which time hath sorrowfully cast
From its tumultuous flow!
Its wave, though it rolls on still
In voice familiar on as none!
The thunder tones of Sinai's hill,
As on the multitude they fell!
Cannot mourn it from the still
Majestic sleep, as gone like!
A sad cry worthless, do not strike!

Proud monarch sleep and take thy rest,
The loudest of old victor's wears,
The tallest of the Alpine crew,
The vessel bark that mainly braves
The ocean-way, midst the pole—
The fleet within the Earth below,
The whisperings of the summer breeze—
Each night and day, each ebb and flow—
For thee will toil, thee take thy rest!
With time to sleep were to be blest!

Thy silence sleep and thy dark arms,
As calm as stars when storms arise,
As when from day the babe draw charms
Within the bosom of the skies,
The pyramid of Cheops' fame,
The memory and no guerdon—
A hazard cry or a vow—
Proud Parthenon the second obscure,
Islands sub-merged beneath the seas,
Each, all, alike proclaim thy sway!

Oblivion stores at rain to hide
Thy greatness, grandeur, growing might!
The Present is a tower to rise
Since hath reached perfection's height.
While thine the mute of crossing years
Unseen of hope and glory rose—
A soldier race of mere capacity—
And Earth is seen a parad-se!
But monarch sleep! thy time will come to thee
And soon in dust thy potency.

And yet methinks that then should'st wake
To shake the pageants of the dead,
And scales of truth a moment take
Those whom with thy weight were to weigh!
Alas! the haunted good and wise
Would seek should'st and hide their deeds—
Who master with the dust of ages
And who for country lives or bleeds?
No! Past, the Past, the elder—or infi—
We have no names the lot to swell!

The Past, the Past, the mighty Past—
Republic, Kingdome, Empires! Vast
Thou hast unto thyself amass'd,
And yet for others shalt each, and sentire
Oh! open Columbia's happy land—
Thine land her mighty Washington!
Whose name, amidst the brightest band
Which hosts illume, as Fate said no!
Will live, till time shall hasten to thee—
The patriot's cry for Liberty.

The Collision.—A Prize Poem.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

Type of the tongue! Name! Skill whipped!
Or lofty contemplation left to Time
By learned centuries of pomp and power!
To laugh, at length, the laughter of the hour
Of weary pilgrimage and burning thirst.
Mixed for the draught of love that is the last,
Is sweet, and sacrifice sustains me.
Among the shadows of the lofty trees
My very soul thy grandeur, gloom, and glory.
Vastness and Age, and Memories of Eld!
Silence and Solitude, and Night! Sublime!
I feel ye now—I feel ye in your strength.
O spells more sure than e'er Judean king
Taught in the gardens of Gethsemane!
O charms more potent than the rapt One, Chaldee
Ever drew down from out the quiet stars!

Here, where a hero fell, a column falls!
Here, where a mighty people lost their gods,
A mightier vigil lends the sanctity lot!
Here, where the waves of Destiny ebbed last
Waited to the wind, now wave the reed and thistle!
Here, where in golden throne the monarch lolled,
Vassals, prostrate, kiss the sandals bound
Lo by the wan light of the lonely moon,
The circle and the ignorant of the desert!

But stay!—these walls, these ivy-clad arcades,
These smouldering plinths, these rank and tangled weeds,
These interlaced columns, this winch, this vase,
These shattered cornices, this wreck, this ruin,
These—these forbid me not, spirit-wings are they left!
All of the grand and the colossal left
By the remorseful hand—the Past and he!

Not all—the echoes answer me—not all.
Prophetic sounds, and loud, even forever
From us, and from all Time, these echoes bear
As melody from Memnon to the sun.
We rule the hearts of mighty men—we rule
With a despotic sway all giant minds.
We are wind and wave and fire—
Not all our power is gone—not all our fame—
Not all the virtues of the days gone by
Not all the wonder that encircles us—
Not all the mysteries that in us lie—
Not all the memories that hang upon
And sing around about us like a garment,
Clothing us as a robe of more than glory.

Original Tales.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The Island Fort.

A Sketch of the American Revolution.

BY ALFRED HASKWELL.

The following legend is not intended for a tale. It is rather designed to preserve, however, even though but for a while, the memory of real incidents, important in my opinion, of the days of our forefathers. Had the author aspired to romance, his story might perhaps have been a little more articulate. He was unwilling to sacrifice truth for the sake of more effect. He gives but the narration, therefore, at present form to the public, satisfied that more than one will recognize in the tales of Herbert, and the Jew's daughter, an "ower true tale."

CHAPTER I.

England farewell! thou who hast been my cradle,
Shall ever be my sepulchre of an grave!
I told what I inherited in thee,
As curses for the sins and disorders of forefathers.
Which thou hast sold for the despoiler's smile—
How can I call thee England, or my country?

Shelley's Charles I.

On a narrow slip of land, projecting some distance into the river, a few miles below Philadelphia, and covered thickly with trees, stood a solitary cottage, which, by his upright and commanding figure, and stern, hostile countenance, the old man, beforehand both mind and body unfortunately inured to danger and hardship, appeared to consider his castle in times of trouble.

More and scarcely launched the lingering shade of night, and the pale harbinger of day still shed no flickering ray upon the earth, the gathering vapors, which rose in heavy masses from the waters, and precluded all observation of what was passing on the river, rendered the whole scene altogether such as have made even a less mercurial man restless of watchings.

At last, with patience exhausted, he lifted his light hand from the door, and was preparing to enter it, when a low peculiar whistle attracted his attention. He scrutinized it in the same strain, and immediately afterward a boat, manned by a half dozen athletic negroes, glided from the darkness of the waters. As it touched the shore, a tall, heavy-built man stepped from the bows, and grasped the extended hand.

"By heaven, Fairfield!" exclaimed he, to the master-mariner, "I have almost had the blood frozen in my veins waiting for you. I had just given you up for lost."

"You had likely to have staid till that time together, had not we succeeded in evading the enemy's boats, who are even now in full cruise for us."

"Chased, were you?" inquired his companion.

"Well, I was very glad you preferred running to fighting; for if they find out you have been keeping an assignation, they may probably want to see your countenance. But how have ye fared on the island, Jay?"

"Bad enough—bad enough!" replied Fairfield, "if we do not get more men and ammunition, we shall not be able to hold out two more days. The enemy have taken a position commanding the head of the island, and almost both sides, and every time they fire a gun, they knock down a dozen of our old fort, or smash some poor fellow to his last account, and we have no answers with Congress!"

"Bad enough, indeed! But did you not receive the supplies sent down by the packet-master?"

"No! nor have we even a likelihood of so doing," answered Fairfield, "unless they come down ourselves. We cannot muster a from the mill
Majestic sleep, as gone like!—
A sad cry worthless, do not strike!

"He hesitated whether to advance the money or to return the bags," said Herbert, "but I told him if he did not advance the cash, I should use, perhaps, a little more forcible persuasion, which left no doubtful inclinations." As he concluded he laid his hand on a pair of pistols thrust into his belt.

"You did right. I have my suspicions of his honesty, and he has attempted to cut over me. Is he dead—darkly, in my belief?"

"Ah! thank you sir!" exclaimed Herbert, "I am, in fact, his debtor for life. Trust me, I will not be knowing for that. Should you, however, find it necessary to do so, I shall be extremely glad to let the circumstance that I owe him three hundred pounds sterling have any effect on your actions."

"Of course not, Fairfield; but let us proceed to business. I have a despatch from the commander-in-chief." Leading his companion aside, out of ear-shot of the boat's crew, he quickly unfolded a note to him the plans of the commander-in-chief, and of his cooperation and assistance to enable him to effect a junction with the congressional army then marching on the fifth Fergo.

"To-morrow night, then," said Herbert, after he had detained the pilot a few moments longer, "to-morrow night you must draw off from the fort and land on the old fishing station. But you had best not be idle till you see the signal agreed upon by the commander."

"As you say," replied Fairfield, "but if I had metal and ammunition, I would sooner die in the ruins of that old fort, than be on my knees, to let the pleasures of house around me.

"I believe you, my friend, grasping with kindly warmth his hand, whilst the moisture filled his eyes, "in whatever way the orders from head quarters must be reported. But see," he exclaimed, as the two men, with a hasty adieu, left the place, and if you would get back to the island before the fog clears up, you must be speedy.

The friends exchanged each other, and seating himself again in his boat, Fairfield was soon gliding rapidly down into the bay. Herbert hastily watched the parting boat till it became indistinct in the light which broke from the eastern sky, with a cheerfulness and vigorous strokes of his paddle, the night boat shot from the shore, and Herbert hastily ascended the smooth bosom of the broad and placid river.

Captain Herbert rightly judged the dawnings of the fog; for he had scarcely time to paddle his little trunk to the shore, before the whole river was his effulgent brightness undimmed on the extensive and varied plain. Herbert left the sides of the peaceful river—giving life and health to the scene, which, an hour before, had been shrouded in the darkness of night.

Steering for a small creek, Herbert had his canoe in a patch of high rushes, which grew at the margin of the stream, when he perceived his own a small boat partially concealed on the edge of a swamp by a cluster of rag-weed and willows. Fastening his canoe to a load high bridge on his ear, he opened the door of the cabin and entered. A few minutes' time sufficed to change the fatigue dress for a powerful honor by the leader. Leading him to the edge of the creek, he bade him to drink; then mounting he put him to his speed, and was lost among the foliage of the forest in the direction of Philadelphia.

CHAPTER II.

"A rebel's corse, cut with a rebels tongue."

"The Jew of whom I spoke is old,—so old
His strength is sure outlived a world's wickedness."

SHELLEY.

At the time we are writing of, a large mansion built of red brick, and surrounded by a small yet, was situated in the city of Philadelphia, and consisted of a house could be seen, but in the midst and out of the house, a large and commodious one they still are at present—rose in all the beauty and redness to the first floor, formerly used by the negroes of which it was first settled. With the march of improvement, however, that stately looking mansion had vanished, and on its stead has risen a modern three storied dwelling, which, in the excess of pride, leaves no room for ornaments or comfort in the individual contempt. Here resided Isaac Levi, a Jew merchant of Philadelphia.

In a small room, then, of the mansion, scantily yet neatly furnished, and which opened into the back portion of a wooden's bed, set a little old man. He was clad in a red woolen dressing gown, and his head variegated by patches of so many different tints, that it would have been impossible to have said what was the color of his hair, or whether it had any. His features detected the original colors. Like the descendants of the tribe in Europe, he wore a beard several inches long, which time had left in a straggling and matted condition, and which contrasted with the sallowness and paleness of his countenance, presented a disagreeable and disgusting impression in the eyes of a stranger. Every passing ray, deeply and almost obscured by a heavy hanging brow, seemed rather to shun than to seek the light, and every glance claimed to fall, on a table before him, with writing implements, lay several papers and letters, together with a small and massive pocket bible.

"Father Abraham!" he exclaimed, laying down a paper which he had been carefully reading, and which he had received from the hands of a boy before him; "the will not thy servant to make up the debts, but to give me the power to call in my debts. It is one great thing for the poor Jew." He sighed as he spoke, and his head sunk upon his shoulders. "Now shall the 'day of a Jew' make his nonce," he continued, "and he re-engaged on them who have me."

A slight tap at the door disturbed his cogitations. Hastily thrusting the papers in his pocket he rose, and the door opened, and Rebecca, his daughter, entered.

She was habited in a plain, unadorned white dress, whose simplicity only rendered the beautiful symmetry of her form. Below the middle stature, she appeared rather above than below it, and in the slightness of her figure. A profusion of long black hair fell over her shoulders, partially concealing a neck and bosom of dazzling whiteness. Around her temples she tresses were gathered closely by a small band of gold.

"Ah! my daughter; what wouldst thou with thy father?" said the old man, as he looked up from his desk with grief.

"Father, cruel bath gone abroad concerning thee; and the Christian people of the town say that thou hast handled the Jew's money to thine own use."

"What can they say of a poor Jew?" exclaimed he, feebly and querulously, "they can't say it honestly true," I am a poor Jew, they cannot injure me, though they'd—so, so!" and Rebecca, mournfully.

"Thou hast done wrong. The spy from the British camp, Herbert, is the Jew's debtor. Jew-like he will be those pieces of gold if the young man Herbert discovers his plans."

"Peace, daughter; thou canst not touch thy father with reproach."

"But yet thou mightest learn prudence."

As she spoke she left the room, and lane, taking some papers from a far case beneath the table, was soon deeply interested in their perusal.

The old man had declining hand, and the word, as a company of six mounted men emerged at a rapid trot from the city, and directing their horses to the Jew's house, halted in front of the door. Dismounting, their leader threw his face once more to the river, and knocked with the pommel of his sword against the panels.

"Is Isaac within?" he demanded, as soon as the door was opened.

"He is!" replied the domestic.

Without waiting for an answer, he sprang lightly up the cage-like stairway. Opening the door of the room where we have introduced him whom the stranger sought, he stood for some moments unperceived; so deeply was the Jew's attention riveted on the documents before him. Indeed, however, of taking them by surprise, as he anticipated, he found the Jew already gone; and as Herbert and his men clambered over the breastworks, they saw the Jew on the ground, checked their progress, and had several of the foremost dead beneath their feet. But the rear guard pushing forward, they first then found their way through, and rushed down upon the fat. For a time the assailing and the assailed were so commingled as to be dealing many a death-blow to either side; but as the Americans grew weaker, the enemy increased, and they fought at random. The British were superior in force and numbers, and Fairfield and his speedily join them, it was evident to Herbert, that he would be compelled to abandon the attack, and retreat to the boats.

He had issued the bugle to his mouth to sound a retreat, when, looking in the direction of the fort, he saw a score or two of men hastening across the open space to the scene of the conflict. Almost immediately afterwards a bright flame burst from it, lighting up the scene, and rendering each company to distinguish its foe. Short and bloody was the combat. The enemy fled, and left the field, burning with vengeance for their yesterday's defeat. Herbert, however, was not to be their companions, charged through the enemy, scattering and trampling them under foot.

With the exception of a small group, gathered round their officer, and loudly endeavoring to turn the fortune of the battle, the British troops wavered or rise had surrendered to their opponents. Herbert, with a few followers, was speedily among the group, and called out to them to surrender. But the officer, at the sound of the voice, fired a pistol, and Herbert officer's sword, which inflicted a wound on the left arm. Enraged at the insult, and the loss following their swords, the Englishman soon proved himself a skilful soldier with his weapon. At the third pass, Herbert slipped on the grey turf on which they stood, and the Englishman passed his weapon through his body. The victory was short-lived. One of Captain Herbert's troops who stood close by, and had witnessed the fall of his officer, instantly avenged his fall, by cutting down his opponent.—The remnant of the enemy, who had fled from the attack, were pursued by the fugitives, and the men's arms were paralyzed with cold. They then first dropped the boat high up on the beach. When the hapless sufferers saw that they did not mean to return to the ship, such as is indescribable! I would have stopped up my ears, and rushed from the shore, but there seemed a sort of propriety in remaining to see the last. Many of them, I dare say, had not a desire to be a witness of so horrid a spectacle. But the desire of universal safety kept them mourning, when they became fainter and fainter, and at last all was still. The fog cleared away, and the ship was manned by a lifeless crew. Yet no one, to have looked at them, would have taken them for the dead. Smiles, as if they had died in the bed of repose, as if they were gazing at a pleased land, or had arrived at the haven of their hopes. Many of them were locked in each other's arms, as they had been under the lea of a sand-bank, near a fire inside of death-wind, and consequently with their backs to the cold. Others were locked in each other's arms, as they had been in the midst of a fight, and were in the act of destroying.

She made me no answer, but sobbed aloud. I paused; but I said, The presence was gone, and returned. I wanted nothing more to secure me of her affection. I was in a dream of widening delight at the contention.

For a moment I had forgotten the tempest in our ecstasy.

But suddenly I was aroused from my rapture by a succession of loud and reiterated peals, bursting nearer and nearer every moment. I looked up now in real alarm, wishing that we had kept the house, notwithstanding the fear of the storm. It was a thrilling heart, looked among the group assisting me, to see if I could distinguish Agnes. That gracious, gentlemanly man I knew to be my second father; but was the surpassingly beautiful girl at his side my child? My heart beat quick. A sudden tremor seized me; my head was, for a moment, dizzy. I looked again. It was Agnes. It was Henry!

As I turned and fixed my eyes full upon her, I saw that she was pale with anger curiously. Detected in her scrutiny she blushed to the very roots of her hair, and cast down her eyes. Her agitation was equally visible. I could not remember, only I recollect that I was in a dream of wonder. I was confused, but I was certain that the tiny white hand I held in my own, though but for a moment, was my child. She was apparently perfectly lifeless. Oh! the agony of that moment! I was almost choked by the tightening. Will with free I exclaimed.

"Agnes! look up—look—one, you are not hurt?"

At length she moved. She had only fainted, and the pain revived her, at once, to consciousness.

The month which followed was among the happiest of my life. I was young, and I was in love. Agnes walked, rode, chatted, and sang to me. We were never separated, and never wished to be apart; and mutually her presence became to me the only spot in existence. I had no thought but of her. I knew not how it was—Agnes was a mystery to me. At first, indeed, we had been almost strangers, feeling as if we had been brother and sister, but after a little time we had become attached to each other, and began to grow reserved, although at times she would display all her old frankness, united with even more than her usual gayety. Then, when I would imagine I had her confidence, I would find her going through some fit of abstraction, and I would blush and cast her eyes down, and seem as embarrassed as I was myself. I could not tell what to think; it was that Agnes—but no!—how could she be in love with me? I was a stranger!

For myself, I would have given the world, if I could have purchased it, to have told her how much I loved her, and learned there whether the affection toward her, which I had felt had stolen almost insensibly across my heart, was returned. But I could not forget that an engineer's reason to discover what my timidity and fear of her hate, or indifference, would lead them, and they answered, are silent; they thought it only to live—they thought it only to die for her. I thought it again. I was only perplexed. Not a day passed of a ship bound for the East Indies, but I felt the depth of despair. A smile from Agnes was the sunshine of my life, and I could not endure the suspense in unfathomable darkness. I could not penetrate the thickness of her manner, especially when I had the slightest reason to suppose that she was in confidence of her manner, especially when I had the slightest reason to suppose that she was in confidence of her manner, especially when I had the slightest reason to suppose that she was in confidence

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances, &c.

In obedience to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, supplementary to the Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. *Of the Public Revenue and Expenditures.*

The receipts and expenditures for the year 1840 were as follows:

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1840, consisting of amount deposited with the States, trust funds, and indemnities, and the amount due from banks which failed in 1837,) was, as appears by the books of the Register of the Treasury

$3,665,663 60

The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1840 were, from

Customs	$13,499,502 17
Lands	3,992,795 93
Dividend of the Bank of the United States	1,776,113 00
Miscellaneous and incidental sources	383,930 23
Banks which failed in 1837	146,939 55
Treasury notes issued	5,569,847 51
	25,187,736 94
Making	$28,850,920 44

The expenditures in the same year were for—

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$5,493,230 96
Military Department	10,066,326 45
Naval Department	6,031,268 61
Public Debt	11,960 77
Add outstanding warrants issued prior to 1st January, 1841	1,816,334 26
Treasury notes redeemed, including interest	4,043,005 00
	27,963,675 41

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1841, of 887,245 03

The receipts from the 1st of January to the 4th of March, 1841, were, as per Treasurer's account, 4,976,626 41

Loans 306,148 56

Miscellaneous and incidental sources 31,349 45

Banks which failed in 1837 19,000 00

Treasury notes issued per act of the 31st of March, 1840 1,110,611 00

Treasury notes issued per act of 15th of February, 1841 673,681 27

Bond of the Bank of the United States, 11,913 00

4,318,340 67

Making, with the balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1841, 5,199,885 10

The expenditures for the same period were—

Civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, 943,517 14

Military Department, 1,373,097 11

Naval Department, 779,253 66

Public Debt, 3,617 79

Treasury notes redeemed, including interest, 647,590 09

4,037,166 00

Leaving the balance in the Treasury on the 4th of March, 1841, 1,162,719 44

The balances of appropriations outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, were—"Statement A":

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$6,337,324 28
Military	15,991,685 15
Naval	6,316,580 63
Public Debt	41,287 36

Treasury notes issued prior to the 1st of January, 1841, and outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, 3,979,230 00

Do. issued under the act of 1840, from 1st January, to the 4th of March, 1841, which may, and most of which probably will, be applied in payment of public dues during the year 1841 1,110,611 00

Amount estimated as above 300,000 00

Making in the aggregate $33,439,618 50

Of this there will be required for the service of the current year 34,310,000 00

Additional appropriations required by the War Department for the year 1841, viz.

Fortifications and works of defence $1,435,500 00

For armaments of fortifications and repairs 720,000 00

For payment of arrearages and current expenses, and taking care of public property on roads, harbors, &c. 66,199 13

For arrearages for preventing and punishing Indian hostilities, 855,837 86

3,531,336 94

Making 37,731,336 94

The actual and estimated means under the existing law to meet these demands are, viz.

The available balance in the Treasury at the 4th March 1841—(see statement B,)	$46,860 17
Treasury notes authorized under the act of 1840, issued after the 3d of March, 1841	413,592 72
Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841 to be issued after the 4th March, and included in the estimate of ways and means,	5,000,000 00
Receipts from customs estimated at	15,000,000 00
Receipts from public lands	2,500,000 00
Miscellaneous sources	170,000 00
	23,130,393 64
Leaving unprovided for, of the demands for the present year, the sum of	5,600,941 14

There will also be receivable for public dues in the present year, or payable in 1842, Treasury notes the issues of the present year, to the amount of $4,000,000 60

Which sum, added to the above, makes the estimated deficit 10,600,941 74

But the undersigned feels it his duty to call the attention of Congress to the more immediate demands of the public service, and the means which will be required to be supplied.

The sum which will be required from the 1st of June to the 31st of August next are estimated as follows, viz.

For the payment of Treasury notes which will fall due within that time, $6,256,800 00

And for interest thereon 780,000 00

Balance for taking the 7th census 250,000 00

For the ordinary miscellaneous and foreign intercourse 1,200,000 00

Military service 1,611,000 00

Naval do. 1,864,000 00

Public debt 6,767 00

Expenses of the extra session of Congress 250,000 00

Making about 11,151,567 37

The ways and means in the power of the Treasury, and which will probably become under existing laws, are as follows:

1. Fund in the Treasury (as per statement B)	$644,361 16
2. Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1840,	1,505,943 91
3. Estimated receipts from the customs,	3,000,000 00
Do. do. for lands	1,000,000 00
Do. do. miscellaneous	50,000 00
Making	5,200,305 07

And leaving a deficit of $5,951,262 30

For which, and the sum recommended to be kept in the Treasury to meet any contingencies of the public service, viz. 1,000,000 00

Making an aggregate of $6,951,262 30

In another part of this paper the views of the Department as to the mode of providing for the above deficit, together with the residue of the existing public debt, will be presented.

From the year 1816 to 1832, a period of twenty-one years, the revenue was mostly exceeded the expenditures, and the surplus accumulated in the Treasury. At that time was $11,466,293 57, (see tables 1 and 2,) in addition to appropriations of $340,748,704 27. Of this there was applied to the extinction of the national debt $300,793,127 44, and there was made the gradual payment, by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, deposites with the States $28,121,645 13, and there remained on the 1st of January, 1837, in the Treasury of the United States, including the fourth instalment due to the States, a sum of 12,109,627 24

There were also outstanding debts due and falling due to the Treasury, arising from other sources than those of the ordinary revenue, and which were paid between the 1st of January, 1837, and 4th of March, 1841, the amount of (see statement D) 9,194,747 00

There were, also, issued within that period, and outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, Treasury notes to the amount of 5,844,519 60

Making the aggregate available means which were in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, and which have come into it prior to the fourth of March, 1841, over and above the current expenses, 27,048,893 84

From which deduct the amount (see the four items above) paid to the Treasury on the 4th of March, 1841, 378,719 40

And there appear an excess of expenditure over the current revenue of 26,670,174 44

It is proper to remark that the entries on the books of the Register of the Treasury do not always show the true dates of the receipts and expenditures. An item of receipt or expenditure (table D) will serve to illustrate this fact. The sum of $513,126 47 was, on the 1st day of October, 1840, paid to the United States on its last bond to William Armstrong, superintendent of Fort Gibson, by order of the Secretary of War. Though this sum was in fact received and expended on those days, it could find its way into the office of the Register until the 4th of March, 1841, which day it appears on his books both as a receipt and an expenditure.

These and like entries, within the last few years, were the expenditures pushed beyond the amount of the revenue. They were made to absorb the surplus in the Treasury and the outstanding debts due to the United States, on the 1st January and the 4th of March, 1841, exhausted of its means and subject to heavy and unusual liabilities. It was already bankrupt when debts incurred in time of peace, and without any adequate provision for their payment, were thrown upon it by the last administration.

No part of the provision has been made to reduce the debt or to check its constant and rapid increase. We find it, therefore, in the past legislation and financial administration characterize in a peculiar and alarming manner the national debt. The temporary expedients by which it has been increased do not at all vary its essential character.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the necessity of early and efficient measures to prevent its further augmentation. The only remedy is to increase the revenue so far as may be without unreasonably burdening the country, and to reduce the appropriations within the limits of strict economy.

In this as it has not comported with the views of Congress to go into a revision and adjustment of the customs so long before the 4th of March, 1841, comes to have its final and permanent operation, the undersigned would respectfully suggest the propriety of temporarily lowering the levy of a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem on all articles upon the free list of March, 1833, and of a duty thirty per cent. upon all articles of the present list, except gold and silver, and the articles specifically enumerated as free in the 5th section of the act of March 2d, 1833.

If this measure be adopted, it is estimated that there will be received into the Treasury from customs, in the first quarter of the year 1842, about $3,000,000; in all of the year 1842, about $12,500,000; and in the year 1843, after the final decision under the act of March 3, 1841, about $15,000,000. The basis of this estimate will be found in the accompanying paper, marked E, and numbered 1.

It is believed that, after the heavy expenditures to which the public service has been subjected for years, have been provided for, the revenues which will accrue from that, or a much less permanent rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of Government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of the public lands to be disposed of as Congress shall think fit.

The general principles on which the final revision of the tariff is to rest are perhaps simple and easy to be understood; but the best of rules may admit, in their application and detail, must be a work of time. It should be done on calm reflection and careful deliberation, with a view to reconcile, so far as possible, the conflicting opinions, and to promote all the essential interests of the whole People of these United States. And it may be important, in the adjustment of the duties to encourage fair and equal principles, and as a liberal spirit, the concessions which may be accorded to our commerce by foreign nations. It is desirable that we should meet them by meeting in a like equal spirit any lawful exactions to which our commerce may be subjected in the ports of foreign nations, or any favor upon the importation of our staple productions, or any discrimination in favor of the navigation of their own bottoms between the duties upon sugar and molasses, and upon the products of the mechanic arts, such as cotton fabrics manufactured or distilled from foreign materials. The relative duties between these articles and the products of labor between duty and the drawback was adjusted by the acts of January 31st, 1829, and May 27th, 1830, since which time the duties on the former remained, while the drawbacks remain the same. And a provision of law declaring that all manufactured articles which bear a similitude to any enumerated article chargeable with duty shall pay the same rate of duty with the article which it most resembles, would save a large sum annually to the revenue, and prevent much annoyance and litigation between the importers and the officers charged with the collection of the duties.

Of the Public Debt.

But it is not expected that any modification of the revenue laws will be competent to supply the immediate wants of the Treasury, and to pay the debts which fall due in the present year, and it will be necessary that a loan is necessary to effect those objects, and the undersigned therefore sees no other way to provide for the loan, the character of the securities, and the terms and conditions of sale.

It will be, in the opinion of the undersigned, be unwise to change upon the commerce of the resources of the country, in the form of a tax upon the whole or any or all hostily, the national debt. Before that is done, measures of economy and reform in every part, and the treasury of the country should be restored, and consumers and industry relieved from the present state of embarrassment and depression, and a foreign and federal policy be adopted which will command the confidence and support of the

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☞ WM. H. TUTT, Esq. of Versailles, Ky. is our agent vice JOHN ABERDEEN, Esq. resigned.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3, 1841.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at eleven o'clock agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Barnard moved to take up his resolution for the appointment of two select committees, one on the subject of the currency and a fiscal agent, and the other on the distribution of the Public Lands.

After some remarks from Mr. Pickens and Mr. Clifford, the House refused, by a large majority, to consider the resolutions.

The resolution offered by Mr. Wise relative to the rules of the House, with Mr. Adams' amendment to rescind the rule excluding abolition petitions, was then taken up, and discussed at great length by Mr. Wise, Mr. Johnston of Md. and Mr. Slade.

Mr. Wise moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Hopkins moved the previous question.

The call was not sustained, and under the parliamentary law by which the House is governed, the whole matter is postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Briggs offered a resolution that the Speaker appoint the Standing committees authorized by the rules of the last House.

The resolution was thrust aside by a message from the President of the United States, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the finances.

Mr. Wise asked for the reading of such parts of the report as related to a plan of fiscal agent that shall not be liable to Constitutional objections. He desired to offer a resolution directing the Secretary to report such a plan to the House at once, and the appointment of a Select Committee of nine, to which the matter should be referred.

Upon this, a discursive and irregular debate arose, and before any definitive action was had upon the subject, the House adjourned over to Monday.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4, 1841.

SENATE.—After the journal had been read, Mr. Clay of Kentucky introduced a bill to repeal the Sub-treasury. It was read and made the special order for Monday.

Some debate, rather of a conversational character then arose upon the order of the proceedings in the Senate at the present session. The general opinion seemed to be, that the attention of the Senate shall be exclusively directed to the business for which it was convened.

After a session of half an hour, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

The House was not in session to-day.

The following Senators have been announced by the Chair as the standing committees, the chairman of each having been balloted for on a prior day:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Rives, Preston, Buchanan, Tallmadge and Choate.

On Finance—Messrs. Clay, of Kentucky, Evans, Woodbury, Mangum and Bayard.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Evans, Archer, Miller, Buchanan and Simmons.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Linn, Woodbridge, Smith of Ct., White and Simmons.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Preston, Merrick, Benton, Archer and Pierce.

On the Militia—Messrs. Phelps, Kerr, Clay of Ala., Barrow and Fulton.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mangum, Archer, Williams, Smith of Ind., and Choate.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Smith of Ind., Tallmadge, Walker, Bates and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Bayard, Huntington, Linn, Sevier and Henderson.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Morehead, White, Sevier, Phelps and Benton.

Of Claims—Messrs. Graham, Bates, Wright, Woodbury and Woodbridge.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dixon, Morehead, Smith of Ct., Sturgeon and Graham.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Prentiss, Walker and Kerr.

On the Post Office—Messrs. Henderson, Simmons, McRoberts and Mouton.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Porter, Whith, Young, Cuthbert and King.

On Pensions—Messrs. Bates, Pierce, Allen, Dixon, and Nicholson.

For the District of Columbia—Messrs. Merrick, Clayton, King, Mangum, and Young.

On Patents—Messrs. Prentiss, Porter, Sturgeon, Tappan, and Henderson.

On Public Buildings—Messrs Barrow, Fulton, and Kerr.

On the Contingent Expenses—Messrs. White, Tappan and Porter.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. McRoberts, Miller, and Nicholson.

NATIONAL BANK.—The Committee of the U. S Senate, (on Mr. Clay's motion to refer to a Select Committee so much of the President's message as relates to a uniform currency &c.) consists of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, Mr. Choate, Mr. Wright, Mr. Berrin, Mr. King, Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Huntington.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 7, 1841

In the Senate, after the disposal of some preliminary business, Mr. Clay offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for such a plan of a fiscal agent as would be without any constitutional objection.

Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Wright and others, gave their views on the propriety of such a resolution, after which, the question being put, the resolution was agreed to.

The next business in order was the bill reported from the Finance Committee on Saturday, providing for a repeal of the Independent Treasury law.

A long debate arose, which had not terminated when this was closed.

The House of Representatives met at eleven o'clock this morning, and the first business in order was the resolution of Mr. Wise in relation to the rules. Mr. Adams was entitled to the floor on the amendment offered by him, which amendment proposed to rescind the 21st rule, which prohibits the reception of petitions relating in any way to the abolition of slavery.

After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Fillmore of New York, moved the previous question, which was seconded. The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Adams, (proposing to rescind the twenty-first Rule,) and it was carried. Yeas, 112, Nays, 104.

The question was then recurring on the original resolution of Mr. Wise, as amended, "providing that all the rules and orders of the last House, shall be observed by the present House, until a committee shall report other rules."

Mr. Wise said the vote last given would compel him to move to lay his own resolution on the table, as he was satisfied that the flood of abolition petitions would be so great that the business for which Congress had been called together, could not be transacted.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, from the select committee appointed to take into consideration the respect due to Gen. Harrison, the late President, reported joint resolutions, providing that the chair of the President of the Senate, and the seats of members be shrouded in black during the session, and that the members wear the usual mourning during the time. The resolutions also appropriate a sum for the remuneration of the expenses incurred by the late President. These resolutions were subsequently ordered to be engrossed.

A motion was here made to adjourn.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1841

SENATE.—In the Senate a joint resolution was adopted, requiring the members of both Houses to wear crape for the next thirty days, also to have their seats shrouded with crape during the session, as a token of mourning for the late President.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz. the bill of Mr. Clay, for the repeal of the Independent Treasury Law. A long debate took place.

After some conversation between Messrs. Clay, Calhoun and Walker, upon the state of the question, Mr. Clay's amendment was accepted, when both were voted down. So the Senate refused to repeal the act of 1836, which left the bill as Mr. Clay reported it.

Mr. Clay said he would not commit himself to a fleet of State Banks, and attempt to go on with them; and he hoped that if the act of 1836 was renewed, much would be done to make it acceptable to the changed condition of the country.

A long series of amendments were then submitted, chiefly by Mr. Benton, which generally proposed to retain some particular features of the Treasury act, but they were all voted down.

When Mr. Benton proposed specially, and by name, to forbid a deposit of the public money being made in the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Clay replied it would be as well to except any other bank by name. He had no idea that the public money would be deposited there, but it was below the dignity of Congress to except that Bank by name. A long controversy ensued upon this, when the proposition was negatived, ayes 20, nays 28.

In the centre of the debate, Mr. Buchanan said he should obey his instructions and on the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, very reluctantly vote with the Senator from Kentucky.

The Bill was then reported to the Senate as amended, and passed as follows:

Ayes, 30. Nays, 16.

When the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, the Speaker announced the names of the gentlemen whom he had chosen to serve on the standing committees. Annexed is a list of the Chairmen:

On Commerce, Mr. Kennedy; Ways and Means; Mr. Fillmore; Public Lands, W. C. Johnson; Post Office, Mr. Briggs; Judiciary, Mr. Barnard; District of Columbia, Mr. Underwood; Mileage, T. W. Williams; Accounts, O. Baker; Unfinished Business, F. James; Public Buildings, Mr. Boardman; Patents, Mr. Osborne; Roads and Canals, Mr. Lawrence; Invalid Pensions, C. Morris; Revolutionary Pensions, Mr. Taliaferro; Territories, G. Davis; Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cushing; Naval Affairs, H. A. Wise; Militia, G. M. Keim; Military Affairs, W. C. Dawson; Indian Affairs, Mr. Adams; Agriculture, Mr. Deberry; Manufactures, Mr. Saltonstall; Private Land Claims, Mr. Moore; Public Expenditures, James Graham; Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Hall.

Select Committee on the subject of the Currency and the establishment of a Fiscal Agent—Mr. Sergeant.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, but five ballotings were had without effect. Messrs. Dorsey and Townsend had the highest number of votes.

Considerable confusion then arose, by a motion made by Mr. Ingersoll, to reconsider the vote by which, on last evening, the House had consented to receive abolition petitions. Finally Mr. Ingersoll consented to have his motion acted upon to-morrow.

Mr. Adams, from the select committee on that subject, reported a bill for the relief of the widow of the late President. It was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole. There is no specific sum mentioned in the bill.

The Money Market.

Revenue Bill.

The following Banks of the Commonwealth have accepted the provisions of the Revenue Law, and most of them now issue small notes; there are, however, but few of them in circulation, and pass but little farther than to the person who may receive them from the Banks for fractional parts of five dollars. They are used by several of the Banks that for such sums formerly paid specie, thus circumscribing as we always knew it would as far as its operation permitted the circulation of specie. Whether the Banks which have determined to reject the law mean to receive them on deposite, or not, we have not yet learned. Of the fifty banking institutions in the State, the following twenty-six have accepted:

Bank of Pennsylvania, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Moyamensing Bank, Bank of Germantown, Bank of Delaware county, Columbia Bridge and Banking Company, Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, Harrisburg Bank, Bank of Chambersburg, Carlisle Bank, Bank of Lewistown, Bank of Northumberland, Lancaster Bank, Towanda Bank, Bank of Middletown, Wyoming Bank, West Branch Bank at Williamsport, York Bank, Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, Erie Bank, Berks County Bank, Farmers' Bank of Reading, Miners' Bank of Pottsville, Susquehanna County Bank.

The following Banks have rejected the bill:

Girard Bank, Philadelphia Bank, Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, Western Bank, Bank of Pittsburg, Franklin Bank of Washington.

The law requires that the Governor should be notified on or before Saturday, 12th inst. whether accepted or not.

The Rochester Democrat states that Benton and Wyckoff, Cashier and President of the Farmers' Bank of Seneca county, were brought from Maine to that city, and committed to jail on Tuesday, in default of security, on several charges of a very serious nature relating to financiering operations.

The notes of the Mineral Point Bank, Wisconsin, are said now to be entirely worthless. The Free Press says "its affairs are known to be entirely under the control of one man, whose *bond* is in his own keeping."

Sales of Stocks.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

Shares			Price sold for
1262	shares	United States Bank,	18a23
790	do.	Vicksburg Bank,	6a7½
160	do.	Girard Bank,	29a29½
154	do.	Phil. Wil. & Balt. R. R.	38a38½
90	do.	Far. & Mechanics Bank,	42½a43
57	do.	Mechanics Bank,	28½a29
45	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	75
37	do.	Girard Trust,	23
31	do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	62a63
30	do.	Reading R. R.	21
24	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	86
21	do.	Commercial Bank,	45½a46
5	do.	Franklin Fire Insurance Co.	100
5	do.	Chesapeake & Delaware Canal,	12¼
5	do.	Schuylkill Navigation Co.	61

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—*Merchants' Exchange Bank, New York.*—20's altered from 3's. Then can easily be detected from the fact of having a single figure of Mercury in the centre, while the genuine 20's have a figure at each end.

Connecticut Banks.

The Bank Commissioners in Connecticut have made their annual report to the Legislature. They say that the currency of the State is of the first order, and cannot be improved; being equal to gold and silver.

The direct loans to directors in fifteen of the Banks, on an aggregate capital of $2,438,242 50 on the 10th of February last, amounted to $311,498 57, and their notes in some of the banks are renewed in full, as often as requested.

In the hands of brokers and bankers, during the month of February last, was the sum of $815,424 on interest at 4½ to 6 per cent. The security various.

The amount loaned out of the State by 20 banks from May 10, 1840, to Feb. 5, 1841, was $1,514,393, exclusive of loans to brokers.

The amount taken for exchange by the same number of banks during the same time was $26,979.

The amount credited to profit and loss by the banks for lost bills, is $7132.

The Steamship President.

A meeting was convened on Saturday, in New York, at the Consulate of Her Britannic Majesty, to ascertain the condition of the President when she went to sea, and elicit any particulars that might shed light on her probable fate. Her consignees in New York showed that she was sea-worthy, well built, well stored &c. The most important evidence elicited was that of Capt. Cole, of the ship Orpheus, who went to sea on the 11th of March last, with the President. His log-book showed a tremendous gale on the second day out; and he stated that when he last saw the President rising on the top of a tremendous sea, she appeared to be pitching heavily and laboring tremendously. She was then situated in that dangerous part of the Atlantic Ocean, about midway between the Nantucket Shoal and the St. George's Bank; just where the Gulf Stream strikes soundings, and where the waves rise almost straight up and down, and as high as a four or five story house. That the President then must have been shipping seas heavily and fast; that probably those large bodies of water worked through into the engine room, or fire room, and *extinguished the fires*, in which case the steamer would have been comparatively helpless; that the storm was terrific all that night; that next morning the wind shifted suddenly from N. E. to S. E. knocking up a still more tremendous sea, and that the gale continued with unabated fury until midnight of the 13th. And that it is his belief that the President did not survive that gale, but foundered with all on board, and that all perished before sundown on the 13th, or in less than twenty-four hours after he last saw her; and most probably in the terrific night of the 12th of March.

In this opinion Capt. Waite, and the other nautical gentlemen, seemed to coincide.

After this the meeting broke up.

National Theatre.

The National Theatre Investigation has closed, and Shiers and Hurd are fully committed for trial. The evidence on which they are committed has already been stated in this paper. The Express says:

Hurd at one time proposed to make disclosures and state all he knew—but his statements which were contradictory, nay, amounted to nothing of moment, though made on his knees, with an appeal to Heaven. After he made them his wife was admitted, and dissuaded him from making any statements. On Saturday he was brought out and denied all his former statements, saying he was under apprehension and excitements, and did not know what he said.

During the investigation the magistrate received advices that Hurd was not only unworthy of any belief, but that he was corrupt and vicious in every respect. He had been turned out of employment at the Theatre for the theft he had committed, and it was strongly believed that he had set fire to the business place of a Mr. Brown some months ago, when in the employ of said Brown. The insurance on Mr. Brown's premises was paid, but the Insurance Company has prosecuted for the recovery back of the money—under the impression that the premises were fired as was supposed by Hurd for some spite towards Brown. In the case of Shiers $2000 bail will be received, but no bail will at present be taken for Hurd.

A Bold Highway Robbery.

The Lexington (Miss.) Express relates, on the authority of a letter, the particulars of a horrid instance of highway robbery and attempt to murder: "A Mr. Jackson Long, from Lewis county, Missouri, while on his way to Platte county, about three miles east from Richmond, was attacked by two foot pads, first by taking his horse by the bridle, and demanding his money, and on his refusal to give it up, they shot him through the neck with a pistol, which dismounted him. Fortunately, however, none of the large blood vessels were injured, and after a scuffle with the robbers, Mr. Long escaped and ran to the first house, about one mile off. Mr. L. bids fair to recover, according to the information the writer of the above mentioned letter has given. The robbers only succeeded in getting a pocket book with a small amount of money, one of the bills, ten dollars in value, on the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati."

General News.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Six large railroad cars were precipitated from the inclined plane into the river at Hudson N. Y., on Saturday. The whole train were materially injured, and one of the cars entirely lost. The worse part of the accident was the death of several persons in the cars. The bodies of two have been recovered—and shockingly mutilated. How many were killed is not yet known. The accident occurred through the bad action of the breaks. The cars were permitted to run down the descent as usual, by themselves, checked only by the attendant of each. The attendants used all their force to stop the speed of the train, but without success, as the awful result shows. The damages done to the cars is said to be twenty thousand dollars.

RAIL-ROADS.—There is now wanting only two or three links to complete the long line of rail-road from *Maine to North Carolina*—twenty-four miles of which is between *Hartford and Springfield*, and fifty miles from *New Haven to the State Line of New York*, making one entire line from Buffalo on the west and Portland on the east to the city of Washington—in length of over 1000 miles. When this is completed, we have an iron line from the east to the west, north to south and southwest, of continued lines with the exception of about fifty miles from Washington to Fredericksburg, Virginia, of nearly 2000 miles.

DEATH OF A SIXTY YEARS' PRISONER.—A short time since, there expired at the prison of Ghent, an old man of eighty, named Pierre Joseph Torte, who had been incarcerated sixty-three years. His offence, committed at the age of seventeen, was the murder of a young woman, and his sentence (afterward commuted) to be broken on the wheel." When the Cossacks occupied Ghent in 1814, their Hetman gave Torte his liberty, but standing alone in the world after thirty-six years' captivity, without character or resources of any kind, he obtained as a favor to be allowed to return and die in prison.

LIEUT. HUNTER'S VESSEL.—We find in the Baltimore Sun, a notice of Lieut. Hunter's steam vessel, which he fitted up upon his own responsibility for the purpose of testing an improvement which he conceived he has made. The vessel is fifty-two feet in length; eleven feet beam; two feet draught of water; it has an engine of six horse power, and a superficial area of floats of one foot. She made ten miles per hour between Norfolk and Washington, which may be regarded as tolerably swift going. She has submerged wheels, but the general application of them has not yet been made known.

STEAM ON THE OSAGE.—The Jefferson, Missouri, Inquirer mentions the accomplishment by the steamboat Leander, of a trip up the Osage river, as far as Osceola, with about two hundred tons of freight. Another trip is contemplated. Thus the feasibility of navigating this river by steam, almost to the utmost verge of civilisation, is proven, and a means of communication opened which will greatly facilitate the development of the boundless resources of that vast and fertile region, which is now dimly known as the "Far West."

SCHOOLS IN VERMONT.—A Vermont paper informs us that the number of children in that State between the ages of 4 and 12 is 106,000, and the number of District Schools 2300. The number of teachers employed is 5100. The school tax for the year is $61,803, equal to $22 for each district; the sums raised voluntarily by the towns and districts amounted to $81,000. The aggregate expense for schools, including board for teachers, books, fuel, &c. is about $292,730, or $112 to each district.

FATAL EFFECTS OF FOLLY.—A young man at Buffalo, N. Y. in a boasting vein, one day last week, undertook to lift a small cannon, lying on the wharf; by so doing, he over-strained himself, and sustained such internal injury as to cause his death in a couple of days. His name has not transpired, but he was on his way from Mobile to Geneva, perhaps the prop of some aged or indigent widow, who was returning home with the avails of many months servitude among the southerners.

THE PRESIDENT AND HER OFFICER.—The London Despatch says that the steamer President cost $80,000. The commander, Lieutenant Roberts, R. N. was a married man, and had five children, who reside in London. He was a native of the county of Cork, and was distinguished by putting an end to the slave trade in a portion of the west of Africa, when he commanded a brig of war.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mr. John Wise, the Æronaut, ascended with his balloon on Saturday last from Danville, Pa., at two o'clock P. M. and at 35 minutes past four, landed in safety at Morgantown, having traversed in 145 minutes a distance of 87 miles. He crossed Pottsville at three o'clock, and passed to the eastward of Reading about four o'clock. Swift travelling.

AN ACCOMPLICE TAKEN.—The Boston Transcript says the accomplice of Williamson, the burglar, who was engaged in the robbery of Davis, Palmer & Co's. store, and the office of Gilbert & Sons, has been taken at Montreal, by officers Clapp, of Boston, and Blayney, of Philadelphia. He is known as "Hawkeye," alias Thompson, alias Seal.

GREAT MENDICITY.—According to a recent calculation made by M. Villeneuve Bargemont, the number of mendicants in France amounts to 178,000 persons; of these 40,000 are aged, 32,000 sickly and ill, 76,000 are children, and 30,000 healthy men and women. This calculation shows there is one mendicant in every 166 inhabitants.

REMOVAL OF REMAINS.—The State of Delaware has made arrangements to remove the remains of Col. John Haslett from their resting place in this city, to the burial grounds of the Presbyterian Church, in Dover. Col. H. commanded the Delaware Division at the battle of Princeton, where he fell. The ceremony will take place on the 3d of July.

BURGLARY BY OFFICERS.—Two police officers, Messrs. Rockwell and Greenough, of New Orleans, second municipality, have been arrested, charged with an attempt to break into the Recorder's office, and rob it; a third one escaped. The evidence against them is positive. A couple of pretty rogue catches they would be.

BANKERS IN TROUBLE.—The Rochester Democrat states that Benton and Wyckoff, Cashier and President of the Farmers' Bank of Seneca county, were brought from Maine to that city, and committed to jail on Tuesday week, in default of security, on several charges of a very serious nature, relating to financiering operations.

EXCHANGING PLACES.—Gov. Dodge, Governor of Wisconsin Territory, has been removed from office by the National Executive, and J. G. Doty, Delegate from said Territory to Congress, has been appointed in his place. Gen. Dodge has announced himself a candidate for Congress as successor to Mr. Doty.

FATAL QUARREL.—Mr. James Adams was shot through the head by Major E. T. Langham, on the 28th ult. in a quarrel which occurred on Duncan's Island, near St. Louis. Mr. Adams died immediately and Major Langham surrendered himself to a Justice, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $5000.

A VILLAIN.—A miserable loafer, who had been lounging about Quincy, (Ill.) recently at the instigation of some persons evily disposed toward the place, did much damage to the young trees intended to ornament the public square. The price he received was ten dollars and a glass of whiskey.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—Mr. Gilbert Sloane, of Bayou Boeuf, La. recently killed his wife by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was in the act of fixing a percussion cap, before starting in pursuit of a runaway slave, when the pistol went off, and lodged the whole load in his wife's face.

LANDLORD'S LIEN.—The Supreme Court, at New Orleans, has decided that a landlord's privilege does not attach to the property of third persons stored upon leased premises. If any claim for storage on the articles is due and unpaid, it may be seized, but the lien of the landlord proceeds no further.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—The steamboat Maid of Orleans was recently sunk at Hat Island, Mississippi, with a cargo of lead. The steamboat Salem was snagged on the 23d ult. near Vicksburg. The Macedonia steamer took fire at Paducah, was scuttled and sunk, but afterward raised.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—A young girl named Elizabeth Scott committed suicide at Pottsville, on Thursday last by taking arsenic. She was led to the commission of the act by a stage driver named Smith, who had dishonored her under a promise of marriage, and afterwards abandoned her.

COST OF GLORY.—In the last war between England and France, two millions one hundred thousand men were slain. The cost of the same war to England, in money, was one billion and fifty-eight millions of pounds sterling, most of which is yet unpaid.

COTTON IN TEXAS.—The Colorado Gazette states that the crop of Cotton expected to be raised this season on Caney, Peach and Colorado, is estimated by well informed judges at 5,000 bales, which is 3,000 more than the crop now on the way to market.

FATAL POISONING.—About thirty blacks were poisoned at Baton Rouge recently, by drinking water from a well in which a copper pipe communicating with an engine, had been inserted. It is further stated that three since died from the fatal effects.

A RICH FIELD.—The Kentucky Commonwealth speaks of a field near Frankfort, which has been cultivated in corn for nearly half a century without a change of crop or manure, and the yield two years ago was more than eight barrels per acre.

PROTEST.—A portion of the citizens of Florida are about protesting, by petition, against allowing David Levy to take his seat in Congress. They allege he is a foreigner, a subject of the King of Denmark, and has never been naturalized.

THE ST. LOUIS MURDERS.—The St. Louis New Era of the 28th announces the conviction of Warwick, the last of the four murderers. The whole four have now been convicted, and will speedily suffer the penalty of the law.

THE WILLIAM BROWN.—The Acadian, Halifax, Recorder of the 27th ult. says that the captain and crew who had arrived there, and were said to have belonged to the President, were those saved from the ship William Brown.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—An overland mail from Bombay to Great Britain, *twice a month*, is in contemplation by the East India government. This will prove quite an advantage to the mercantile interest.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—About 300 persons took the Temperance pledge in St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, on Sunday last, after an eloquent sermon from the Pastor.

DR. BRADDEE CONVICTED.—A verdict of "Guilty" has been rendered against Dr. John F. Braddee, recently tried at Pittsburg on a charge of robbing the mail.

GALVINI, THE MUSICIAN, died at Leipsic recently at the age of 104. His father, the celebrated singer, died at Rome in 1825 at the age of 130.

THE CANKER WORM has begun its ravages at the East. In Connecticut, the fruit and forest trees are nearly denuded of their foliage. As this is the third year of this killing operation, it is feared the trees will not survive this season. In Boston and its environs they are at work, and the beauty of the whole face of nature is impaired by this troublesome pest. At the East, as here, all experiments for their extirpation have failed. The difficulty seems to be in destroying the grub. The eggs are deposited in the crevices in the bark of the trees, and the presence of the worm is only known by its ravages. Shaking the limbs of the tree will cause the worms to descend, but then they will return if they are not destroyed. This can be done by the use of a tarred brush, by which almost every Worm can be dislodged as they hang in clusters beneath the tree.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A stranger in Albany, N. Y., was attacked in the streets of that city on Friday evening last, by four black men, one of whom stepped up in front of him and snatched his watch from his fob before he was able to deter the thief from his purpose. He was knocked down by the others, who were in company with the thief, which enabled them to escape. On Saturday, however, one of the fellows offered the watch to Mr. Hunter, watchmaker, in Pearl street, who immediately recognised the watch and had the black scamp taken into custody, when he was fully committed.

A CROWDED SHIP.—Among the emigrant ships lately arrived in Nova Scotia, we notice the Margaret Pollock, at Prince Edward's Island from Belfast, with *six hundred and sixty-eight* passengers. Twenty-six children under five years of age died on the passage, and fourteen were sick with the measles when she arrived. The only wonder is that the whole of the passengers were not affected with disease, from the criminally crowded condition of the ship. Nearly seven hundred passengers in a single vessel!

FATAL AFFRAY.—In a quarrel which occurred on Saturday night, in Baltimore, a man named Francis Walker was killed by a blow of the fist from another named Andrew Freeburger, who had been quarrelling with another person previously, when Walker left his own door to step in and prevent the quarrel from coming to blows. He it appears subsequently got involved in a quarrel himself, which resulted in his death.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Within the last week a number of persons have died very suddenly. Three on Tuesday, in the District of Kensington; one, a lady named Wells, expired while sitting in her rocking-chair. Her husband called her several times, and so natural was her countenance that he believed she refused to heed his call, and was not convinced of her demise until he took hold of her. She died without a struggle or a groan.

FAST WEAVING.—The Lowell Courier, says that in one of the mills in that city, two looms were started at a speed of 165 picks a minute. They were driven at that speed 15 hours. One of the looms wove 93 yards, having been stopped by the breaking of the picker string, the other wove 102½ yards. The cloth was made of No. 14 yarn, in a 48 slaie, and 43 picts to the inch. They intend to run a loom up to 200 picks a minute.

A RICH WRITER.—M. Glasch, a German author lately died in Vienna, leaving a fortune of 110,000 dollars, gained entirely by his pen. He had, during his life, written two hundred and fifteen romances, each from two to five volumes; three hundred dramatic pieces, most of which were successful.

STEALING CHILDREN.—The Revenue cutter for the port of New Orleans boarded a sloop off the Samphire Keys, on the 22d inst., and after a search found several stolen blacks and one white child, stowed below, and almost smothered. She had no license, and was carried to the Balize.

AMERICAN PRODUCE.—The Kingston Chronicle states that probably not less than 100,000 barrels bulk of flour, pork, and wheat have already been landed there from the American ports on the south side of the St. Lawrence and the upper portions of the Province.

INTEMPERANCE AND THE GALLOWS.—A young man named Madison Johnson was executed for murder at Wilmington, N. C., last week. He addressed the multitude for an hour, and attributed his ignominious death to early dissipation.

SWIFT.—The President's Message was carried from Wheeling to Columbia, Ohio, a distance of 127 miles, in 14 hours; making the whole distance from Washington to Columbus, in 44 hours and three quarters.

A MORMON GOVERNOR.—The St. Louis Republican mentions a report that the Governor of Illinois has joined the Mormons. The Adjutant General of that State is said to have turned Mormon some time ago.

TRADE OF THE SCHUYLKILL.—It is estimated that at least three hundred vessels, of all descriptions, have arrived in the Schuylkill since the commencement of May last.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.—The Court of Sessions, in the city of New York, is composed of three judges, one a Protestant, the second a Catholic, and the third an Israelite!

MELANCHOLY.—A lad named Charles Rogers, was imitating the feats of the circus riders at Lyons, N. Y. a day or two ago, when he hung himself by mistake.

NEW DOCK AT BROOKLYN.—A new dock and piers are about to be constructed at Brooklyn, at an expense of about $500,000.

BUSINESS ON THE LAKES.—During the month of May, 224 steamboats arrived, and 230 were cleared at Cleveland, Ohio.

BRADDEE'S GANG.—Since the conviction of Dr. Braddee, two of his gang, Strayer and Carman, have pleaded guilty.

COM. MORRIS.—Commodore Morris will shortly leave the Navy Board, and hoist his broad pennant on board the Delaware.

THE COMMAND IN FLORIDA of the army has been transferred to Col. Worth, according to General Armistead's desire.

THE U. S. FRIGATE MACEDONIAN sailed from Pensacola on the 29th ult., bound on a cruise.

City News.

THE LYCEUM CELEBRATION, says a cotemporary, on the banks of the Wissahicon on Saturday last, was truly a delightful affair. Orations and Essays were delivered in a cool forest on the River Bank. Refreshments were served up to the assembled groups by the ladies with their habitual good taste. Afterwards music, of exquisite sweetness, both vocal and instrumental, resounded through the glen and filled the forest with its melody. All were gratified with the exercises, and the festivities were of such an elevated and rational kind, that pleasure seemed to have no alloy. Perhaps we except the liberty taken by the Sun, in the warm kisses he bestowed upon the fair cheeks of the ladies.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—A Frenchman in the employ of Michael Bouvier, No. 33 south Second street named Francis Gallen, fell suddenly early on Tuesday morning, in the yard of his employee's establishment, and expired. The Coroner was sent for and held an inquest upon the body, the jury returned a verdict of "death from *mania a potu*." The deceased was thirty-four years of age. He was a man of intemperate habits, and had been laboring under the disease of which he died for several days.

PICKPOCKET.—A man calling himself James Clarke, was on Tuesday afternoon committed by the Recorder, in default of giving bail in the sum of $1500 for picking the pocket of a gentleman named Finley, from Vermont, of a pocket wallet containing $28 in notes, and papers of value. The robbery took place on Walnut street wharf, upon the arrival of the steamboat with the New York passengers. He was detected immediately, and the pocket-book found upon him.

SALE OF FRUIT.—The cargoes of the brigs Angora and Sarah and Esther, from Sina, consisting of oranges and lemons, were sold on Tuesday at the wharf, and attracted a large attendance. The oranges by the Angora sold at from $2 37 to 2 75 per box, and those by the latter vessel from $2 25 to $2 50 for the oranges, and $3 to $2 12 for the lemons. Upwards of one thousand boxes of oranges were sold, and most of them in good condition.

SUIT AGAINST NICHOLAS BIDDLE.—The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States on Tuesday entered a suit in the District Court against the late President, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. The attorneys engaged are William Rawle, Thomas J. Wharton, and Ferdinand W. Hubbell, Esquires. It is said that John Cadwallader Esq. the regular Solicitor of the Bank, declined participating in the action.

MARKET FOR FLOWERS.—Our City Councils have appropriated the pavement on the North side of Washington Square to the exhibition and sale of flowers. For this arrangement we are indebted mainly to the influence of the ladies, who have taken a lively interest in the success of the Horticultural Society, and who first applied for the privilege of a market for their flowers.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—The wife of John Stone, a drayman, residing in Catharine above Fourth street, on Tuesday fell through the flooring of the sink in the yard, and remained in the pit of the same half suffocated and dreadfully bruised for an hour and a half, when she was discovered and got out. Last night, we regret to say, her life was despaired of.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Irish laborer whose name we did not hear, lost his life on Saturday last at the quarry at Fairmount. He was working in the quarry, when a large mass of rock above him fell and crushed him. The rock was removed from the body of the unfortunate man, but the blow had killed him instantly.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK of the Northern Liberties on Thursday last agreed to accept the provisions of the Revenue Bill, and then determined to take the stockholders' opinion by getting them to sign for or against the bill.

EXCESSIVE HEAT.—Tuesday, it is said by persons who have noted the weather, was the hottest day experienced in this city for three years, the mercury standing at 96. There were several days in the summer of 1838 quite as hot.

MAINE BOUNDARY.—The American Commissioners who commenced a survey of the Northeastern Boundary last season, are about to resume their labors. A part of the expedition recently sailed for the St. Lawrence.

AQUATIC.—A sailing match in which about twenty of the smaller craft participated, took place on the Delaware on Monday. The distance was to Chester and back again. The Leader was the winning boat.

PASSING COUNTERFEITS.—A man named Addis, was bound over by Alderman Potts, on the charge of passing a $5 counterfeit note, on the Camden Bank, knowing it to be such.

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.—We learn from the Miners' Journal, that the shipments for the week ending on Thursday last, were 14,810 tons. Total this season, 38,566 tons.

Loss of the William Brown.

One of the most important, indeed the only important, item of intelligence received from Europe by the arrival of the Acadia at Boston last week, was the heart-rending intelligence of the loss of the William Brown from Liverpool to Philadelphia, with sixty-five passengers. We give this week a more detailed account of this sad catastrophe.

Most of those who were thrown overboard, were, one account states, in a nearly lifeless condition, at the time. We trust, moreover, that the heart-touching story of a fine boy who was refused a few minutes to say his prayers, will be contradicted. The scenes at best, must have been dreadful and revolting; but the acquittal of the crew would seem to argue the necessities of the case, rather than any heartlessness; although much surprise is expressed that even at such a moment, lots were not drawn by those who were able to take part in such an appalling scene.

A Havre letter states that all the women saved are young, except the mother of a Scotch family from Dumfrieshire, who with her five daughters and a servant girl, was saved; her name is Edgar. Her husband and son are settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. The name of the husband of the young woman who escaped with her infant at her breast, is Patrick, from Cook's town, county Tyrone, the property of Col. Stewart. The little boy saved, as well as several who found a watery grave, were from that gentleman's estate or neighborhood.

A Mrs. Anderson, with three children, who was going to join her husband, a medical gentleman, settled at Cincinnati, sunk with the ship. Miss Anderson and a Miss Bradley were thrown into the sea from the longboat. The tales which the survivors relate are piteous, horrifying. The crew and passengers have been examined by the British and American Consuls, and the impression is, that the dreadful act of throwing their fellow creatures overboard was of imperious necessity; but, it is hoped, the two Consuls will give publicity to the examination, in order that the public mind may be satisfied on this point. Truly the circumstances must be made out in the clearest way to palliate such an act. We have emigrant ships sailing every week, and if it is held at law that "might is right," it had better be declared so, and that the crew are justified, under extremities, in throwing overboard who and as many as they think right, without casting lots; or making any choice than their will.

To the Editor of the Havre Journal:

HAVRE, May 14.

"Sir—As the unfortunate accident to the William Brown has been the subject of much conversation, and as the minute details cannot as yet be laid before the public, we have decided upon stating the principal facts:

"On the arrival of the Ville de Lyon with seven of the crew, it was deemed advisable to examine them at the American Consulate, and since the arrival of the Crescent we have also examined the mate and some of the passengers. From the result of their evidence, it is proved that when the boats had separated in the morning after the vessel had sunk with the thirty passengers on board, the long boat, crowded and deprived of her rudder, was in danger of sinking if the wind arose; it did so in the night, the sea ran high, and the boat making a great deal of water, presented the painful alternative of all on board perishing, or saving some by the loss of the rest.

"Sixteen passengers, fourteen of whom were men, and two women, who were the nearest to the crew in the centre of the boat, were thrown into the sea. The principal leak was discovered, and the men were then enabled to bale out the boat and row, which they could not have done before with effect. The terrible sacrifice of lives was commenced at ten o'clock at night, and the Crescent was in sight at six o'clock the following morning. From the first the women had been placed at the stern and bow of the boat, so as not to prevent its being worked, which explains the reason they were saved in such numbers. All were more or less overcome by the cold, and almost all the passengers who were thrown into the sea made little or no resistance, the greater number being extended as dead in the bottom of the boat.

"In all this affair we have not been able to discover any act deserving censure upon any person whatever.

"We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

"R. G. BEASLEY, U. S. Consul.

"G. GORDON, British Consul."

A very long and interesting letter has been received by the Atlantic Insurance Company, in this city, giving an account of of the melancholy loss of the above named vessel. The following are the names of the unfortunate passengers that were on board at the time. The jolly boat succeeded in getting into Newfoundland, with 9 persons on board.

The letter also says, too much praise cannot be bestowed to Captains Ball and Stoddard, who picked them up. The merchants of Havre have made a subscription for the passengers and crew. Messrs. Lewis, Rogers & Co. have offered a passage gratis to the United States.

Names of passengers shipped in Liverpool on board the ship William Brown, of Philadelphia, George L. Harris, master, bound to said port.

The following seventeen were saved:

James Patrick, Matilda Patrick and child, James Black and wife, Bridget McGee, Bridget Nugent, Julia Macaden, Nancy Bradley, Sarah Corr, Mary Corr, Owen Corr, Jean Edgar, Susan Edgar, Isabella Edgar, Margaret Edgar, Jane Johnston Edgar.

The following thirty were lost in the William Brown:

Wm. Laden, Jane Laden and ten children; Nicholas Corr, Mary Corr and five children; Mrs. Anderson and three children; Martin Morris, wife and children; John Davelin, Jane Anderson, Mary Bradly, Mary Connelly, Mary Jane Neil.

In the jolly boat, with Capt. Geo. L. Harris, Eliza Lafferty.

The following sixteen were thrown from the long boat:

James Todd, Owen Reilley John Nugent, Geo Duffy, Francis Erskine, Mary Erskine, Ellen Erskine, John Welsh, Hugh Keigan, Martin McIvor, James McIvor, Thomas Nugent, John Wilson, James Smith, Robert Hunter, Charles Coulon.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A Letter from the Mate.

HAVRE, May 15, 1841.

Sir:—It is my painful duty to inform you of the loss of the ship William Brown, George L. Harris, late master, on the night of the 19th April last, on her voyage from Liverpool bound to Philadelphia. We were in lat. 43 40 N. long. 49 39 West by account, when at 9 P. M. the ship struck against an iceberg, and in three hours afterwards went down with thirty souls on board! Capt. Harris proceeded in the jolly boat with the second mate, six of the crew, and one female passenger, in the course for Newfoundland, but I fear that he never reached it, and unless picked up by some other vessel, I have no doubt that all must have perished. I took to the long boat with 8 others of the crew, 33 passengers having also got into it; but as she was so crowded, and making water badly, it was impossible to manage her or to bail her out, and we were obliged, in order to prevent the loss of all, to sacrifice a part, and to have recourse to the painful task of lightening her, by which 16 of the passengers were unfortunately lost.

We were picked up next day by the ship Crescent, of Portsmouth, N. H. Capt. Geo. T. Ball, and brought into this port, where an investigation of the circumstances took place before Mr. Beasly, the American Consul, and Mr. Gordon, the British Consul, both of whom expressed themselves satisfied of the necessity of what had taken place, and have written a letter to the editor of the Havre Journal to that effect. I have extended a protest giving a detailed account of the whole proceedings, of which you will find an authenticated copy enclosed. I shall shortly leave this on my return to the United States, and shall consider it my duty to call upon you immediately after my arrival.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS RHODES.

Late First Officer of the ship Wm. Brown.

To Captain Baldwin, Philadelphia.

The N. Y. American of Tuesday says:

We have a slip from the office of the Boston Courier, dated June 7, announcing the arrival of the schooner President at Castine, March 4, from St. Peters, Minqueton, via Sydney, C. B. of 3 of the crew of the Wm. Brown, who, with Capt. Harris, the 2d mate, one lady, and 3 seamen, were saved in the small boat. The men are badly frozen, and one will lose both of his feet.—They were picked up by a French fisherman on the 6th day after the ship went down, and landed at St. Peters 6th ult. While in the boat they had but half a biscuit and half a wine glass of water for 24 hours. The names of the men arrived at Castine are Thomas Huff, Charles Leg, of Philadelphia, and Andrew Aager, of Copenhagen. Captain Harris and the lady had taken passage in the schooner Childe Harold, Damon, for Boston, and were left at Sydney about the 7th. The Childe Harold has been supposed to be lost, having had 48 days passage.

A Suggestion.

It is stated in the papers that a French physician, M. Fourcault, has recently made some important experiments and discoveries which go to show that an important means of preserving or of restoring health, is a due attention to the access of air to every part of the external surface of the body. The Baltimore Sun admits the plausibility of the theory, but is puzzled to know how the principle is to be carried out, and respectfully suggests that if we are to restore the very primitive costume of our first parents, that M. Fourcault be nominated as a suitable person to set the example. As we usually get our fashions from France, it is certainly desirable that so important an innovation in modern dress should originate in the gay capitol. By the way, is it a fact that the female stage dancers are remarkably healthy? They come the nearest to the French physician's recommendation, and ought therefore to exhibit the beneficial effects that are supposed to follow the adoption of the fashion.

Successful Whaling.

There arrived in the ports of the United States during May last, 34 whalers, bringing oil to the value of a *million and a half of dollars*. The imports have been, 1,041,862 gallons sperm and 880,740 gallons "right whale" oil. The quantity of sperm being larger than whale is a very unusual circumstance. The whale ship Science arrived at Portland on the 4th inst, having on board 90,000 gallons whale oil, 10,000 gallons sperm, and 22,000 pounds bone. She has been absent about two years and a half.

The Crops.

The West Chester Record, in speaking of the crops, says—"We have consulted our Agricultural friends, and looked upon their farms, and they concur in the promise of luxuriant grass and grain crops, should the season continue favorable. The clover fields are blooming and fragrant; they look rich and pleasing, and so do the farmers. From other sections of the country, the accounts are equally favorable; giving reason to believe this will be a year of national plenty."

Another Locke.

Considerable indignation was excited in Buffalo a few days ago, against a teacher, named Zahn, by the appearance before a magistrate of a delicate little girl but four years of age, whose body had been completely flayed by a whipping, as it was alleged, from the teacher. The neck and shoulders were much bruised and discolored. The imperfection of the testimony, from the age of the child, prevented the magistrate doing any thing in the case.

Retail Prices in Market.

Beef, best, per lb.	10a12½	Pigs, whole,	$1a$1½
" middling,	6a 8	Pig's Feet, set,	10a12
" Corned,	7a 9	Fresh Tripe, per lb.	4a 6
Veal,	5a 8	Mince Meat, jar,	$1
Mutton,	5a 7	Souse Cheese, lb.	9a10
Lamb, per qr.	62a87½	Dried Plums, qt.	15a20
Pork, fresh, per lb.	6a 8	Sausages, stuffed, lb.	7a 8
" pickled, "	6a 7½	Blood Pudding,	7a 8
Hams, Jersey,	11a12	Potatoes, peck,	22a25
Jowls,	5a 6	Apples, "	25a40
Dried Beef,	11a12½	Parsnips, qr peck,	3a 4
Beef's Tongue,	50a62½	Pickles, per 100,	25a37½
Sheep Tongues, doz.	18a25	Beets, qr. peck,	4a 5
Butter, lb.	15a20	Carrots, bunch,	2a 3
Lard, "	10a12½	Cabbage, head,	5a 8
Cheese, "	6a12½	Turnips, peck,	20a25
Eggs, per doz.	10a12	Onions, rope,	8a10
Fowls, pair,	62a75	Do. green, bunch,	1a 2
Chickens, pair,	40a50	Sweet Potatoes, per lb.	5a 6
" " Live,	37a50	Smearcase, qt.	5a 6
Turkeys,	75a$1½	Lima Beans,	11a12½
Pigeons, pair,	20a25	Cellery, bunch,	3a 6
Salmon, pickled, lb.	12½	Dried Peaches, ¼ pk.	20a25
" fresh,	20a25	" Whortleberries,	13a15
" dry, lb.	25	Green, "	5a 6
Flounders, fresh, lb.	6a 7	Cranberries, qt.	10a12
Halibut, per lb.	10a12½	Dried Apples, ¼ pk.	16a20
Perch, string,	10a20	" Pears,	37a44
Rock, lb.	12a20	Indian Meal, ¼ peck,	10a12½
Pickled Cod,	4a 5	Rye Flour, qr. cwt.	44a50
Lobsters, live, lb.	12½	Wheat "	75a81
Ducks, pair,	62a75	Buckwheat, "	62a68
Guinea Fowls, pair,	37a50	Chestnuts, per qt.	10a12½
Kale, qr peck,	1a 2	Walnuts, peck,	25a30
Poke, per qt.	3a 5	Shellbarks, per qt.	4a 5
Asparagus, bunch,	8a12½	Hominy, "	8a10
Currants, per qt.	3a 5	Horseradish, root,	2a 3
" " clean,	8a10	Honey, per lb.	15a18
Sallad, qr. peck,	1a 2	Spinnage, qr. peck,	3
" head,	1a 2	Dried Cherries, qt.	10
Gooseberries, per qt.	8a10	" stoned,	20a25
Strawberries,	12a20	Peas, half peck,	10a12½
Cucumbers, piece,	6a 10	Radishes, bunch,	1a 2

The market this week is fully supplied with all the substantials, and not a few of the luxuries of life. Green Peas and Strawberries are plenty, and sell at moderate rates. The former are very fine, and the latter, though some of them are of good size and flavor, are not generally as large and luscious as we have sometimes found them. Within this week we have, for the first time this season, noticed Cucumbers in market. They were from Burlington, (N. J.) and of forced growth. There were also this week plenty of that rarest kind of living in market, young Chickens, which, with our very superior Beef, Veal and Mutton, renders our city just the very point for epicures to halt in their travels. There is no market in the Union where a greater amount of excellent Vegetables, &c. are daily exhibited for sale.—*Public Ledger.*

Philadelphia Market.

BARK—Quercitron is held at $34, but no sales.

COFFEE—Prices are steady, with limited sales.

COTTON—The market remains at our previous report. Demand limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The receipts of Flour continue light, and the demand has been quite limited, and prices have slightly declined. Small sales for export at 5 per bbl for Penna. Flour. Sales for city use at $5a5,12½ for fair to good brands, and Western at $4,87½a$5. Rye Flour is steady at $3,25, and Corn Meal at $3 in bbls.

GRAIN—Demand moderate for Wheat, with sales of good Penna. red at $1,12, and inferior $1,08, fair to good Southern at $1 to $1,05. Rye—A sale of prime Penna. at 61 cts. Corn—Vessels being scarce for Eastern ports, prices have slightly declined. Sales of flat yellow at 56 to 54½, and white 52 cts. Oats—Demand fair. A cargo of Southern sold at 35 cts.

MOLASSES—The market continues inactive, and but few sales.

PROVISIONS—Sales of Mess Pork at $11, and Prime at $9,25 per bbl. Bacon is dull of sale at 6 to 8 cts per lb for Hams, 5a5½ for Sides, and 4a4½ cts for Shoulders. Lard is without change.

SUGARS—Holders have advanced their prices for hhd Sugars, and about ¼ per lb advance has been realised, but the demand has been less active. A sale of New Orleans at 6½, and one of Cuba Muscovado at 7 cts per lb.

TOBACCO—Sales only in small parcels of Kentucky Tobacco, at prices varying from 4½ to 10 cts per lb.

WHISKEY—The market is bare of bbls. On Tuesday limited sales in bbls at 23 cts per gallon.—*North American.*

New York Cattle Market.

750 Beeves offered, including 300 head from the South; 700 sold at $6a8.50 per 100 lbs. Cows—60 sold at $25a48 each. Sheep and Lambs—400 sold at $2a6 for Sheep and $1.50a$4 for Lambs.

INFLAMATION OF THE BRAIN is known by a flushed countenance, redness of the eyes, intolerance of light, disturbed sleep, watchfulness, headache, delirium, and other distressing complaints.

The Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove this melancholy disease; because they expel or drive out those morbid humors, which, if lodged in the brain, are the cause of the above dreadful malady. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time remove every symptom of inflammation of the brain; at the same time the digestion will be improved, and the blood so completely purified, that *all disorders, both of body and mind, will be literally driven from the body.*

The Indian Vegetable Pills (Indian Purgative) are for sale at the General Depot, No. 169 Race street.

Health Office, June 5, 1841.

INTERMENTS

In the City of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township, and Kensington.

From the 29th of May to the 5th of June.

DISEASES.	Adults	Children	DISEASES.	Adults	Children
Abscess of Liver,	1	0	Brought over,	32	23
Angina Pectoris,	0	1	Inflammation of the Brain,	2	4
Asphyxia,	0	1	—Bronchi,	0	2
Croup,	0	3	—Lungs,	3	3
Congestion of Brain,	0	2	—Stomach,	1	0
Consumption of the Lungs,	16	4	—Stomach and Bowels,	1	0
Convulsions,	0	1	—Bowels,	0	1
Diarrhea,	1	0	—Liver,	1	0
Dropsy,	1	0	Jaundice,	0	1
—Abdominal,	1	0	Marasmus,	1	3
—Head,	0	2	Malformation,	0	1
—Breast,	1	1	Measles,	0	6
Disease of Kidneys,	1	0	Mania a Potu,	1	0
Drowned,	1	0	Old Age,	1	0
Debility,	0	4	Ossification of Arteries,	1	0
Effects of Laudanum,	1	0	Scirrhus,	1	1
Erysipelas,	2	0	Scrofula,	1	1
Enlargement of the Heart,	1	1	Small Pox,	0	1
Effusion of Lungs,	1	0	Still Born,	0	6
Fever,	0	1	Summer Complaint,	0	2
—Remittent,	0	1	Syphilis,	1	0
—Typhus,	2	0	Unknown,	3	1
—Typhoid,	1	0			
Hemorrhage,	1	0	Total, 115—	50	55
Carried over,	32	23			

Of the above there were 13 from the almshouse, 1 from the country, and 16 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health.

SAMUEL F. MARKS, Clerk.

State of the Thermometer.

		9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock
May	30,	62	66	68
	31,	63	67	68
June	1,	59	68	70
	2,	68	74	77
	3,	67	75	77
	4,	68	72	78
	5,	76	83	88

CHESTERFIELD Boarding School, for Boys under 14 years of age. Situated on the Crosswicks Road, about three miles from Bordentown, N. J.

The School will open for the Summer term, on the 17th day of the 5th month, 1841.

In the government of the School, care will be extended to form such habits and inculcate such principles, as will best advance the welfare of the pupils both morally and physically.

The scholars will be expected to attend (with their Teacher) Friends' Meeting at Crosswicks, about three fourths of a mile distant.

The number of Boys limited to twenty-eight.

TERMS—Sixty dollars per term of twenty two weeks, payable half in advance, the remainder in the middle of the term. Books and Stationary included, no extra charge.

It is desirable that the outer garments of the Boys should be dark color,—and all the clothing marked with the pupil's name.

HENRY W. RIDGWAY.

REFERENCES—

Joseph Ridgway, No. 70 Chesnut st. Philadelphia.

George Truman, No. 105 Arch street, "

George M. Justice, No. 149 Market st. "

ap 17 3m*

RAND'S American Penman.—B. H. Rand, No. 105 south 9th street 1841.—This is a new and much improved edition, containing a number of new plates, with enlarged instructions, &c. and will be afforded at the low price of $2.50 per copy, or half the price of the former editions. This work may justly be considered an encyclopedia of the art of Penmanship, as it embraces all the various hands, both plain and ornamental, now in use.

Also, for sale as above, new and improved editions of the following—

Rand's Introduction, in eight parts.

Do System of Penmanship.

Do do of do Ab'd.

Do Practical Small Hand Copies.

Do Piece Book.

Do Ornamental Copies.

Do Xylographic do

Do Small Hand do (steel plates) my 29 3t

THE Mormons, or, Knavery Exposed.—Just issued an account of the discovery of the Golden Plates, the translation, and various tricks—building of a Temple—establishment of a Bank, a correct specimen of the Notes, of which two hundred thousand dollars worth have been palmed off upon the Community—the manner in which the community of Frankford, Pa. rid themselves of the Mormons—Documents printed by order of the Senate of the United States. The whole being designed as a caution to the ignorant and unsuspecting against one of the most barefaced and blasphemous devices which has ever been witnessed. Affording a lamentable exhibition of the credulity and weakness of human nature, in so readily allowing itself to be made the dupe of artful and designing knaves.

Frankford, Pa. By E. G. LEE.

All disposed to aid in unmasking imposition will be supplied with ten copies on enclosing one dollar addressed to Geo. Webber, 266 south Sixth street, Philadelphia. my 22 3t

HOLMESBURG Seminary for Young Ladies.—The summer term of this institution will commence on the first of May next.

The Misses CHAPMAN have been engaged in teaching for a number of years, and they flatter themselves, have given very general satisfaction to parents who have had daughters under their care. The situation of the school is healthy and agreeable, and parents desirous of sending their children into the country, are assured there is no village in the neighborhood of this city more easy of access.

The charge per quarter of twelve weeks for boarding, washing, and instruction in the usual branches of a polite English education is $35; the extra charges are for music $15, dancing $10, and drawing and French each $6. More particulars will be made known at the Seminary, and references given to gentlemen who have had daughters or wards there for a considerable length of time. ap 17 9m*

PUBLIC SALE.—Positive sale of the Stock of Agricultural implements at E. Chandler's Store, No. 195 Market street, two doors above Sixth (up stairs,) Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning June 16th, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of Agricultural implements, comprising a great variety of the most approved Ploughs Cultivators, Grain Cradles, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters, Seed Drills and Planters Horse Rakes, Pumps and almost every variety of Farming Tools and Implements necessary for Agricultural Operations. This stock is all of the first quality, and in good order, and presents a rare opportunity to persons in want of any Tools or Implements, as they will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

june 12-1t* C. C. MACKEY, Auctr.

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Perry county, for the relief provided for Insolvent Debtors by the existing laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday, the second day of August next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Bloomfield, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

JOSHUA ROWE.

june 12-3t* Tobogue Township, Perry county, Pa.

WM. W. FOUCHE, Dentist, No. 70 North Sixth street, below Race street, where all operations appertaining to Dental Surgery will be performed on the most modern and approved principles, and on terms perfectly satisfactory. Fouche's Vegetable Tooth Powder, and Gum Restorative, for the cure of scurvy and removal of all extraneous substances from the teeth, price 25 cents a box. my 1 ly

WETHERILL & BROTHERS, Chemists and Colormen, manufacturers of White Lead, Lead Pipes, Window Glass, &c. Importers of Drugs, Dyes, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Apothecaries Furniture, &c. No. 65 North Front street, two doors below Arch, east side. ap 24-ly

ALMANAC.

June, 1841.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water	Moon's phases.		
12 SATURDAY,	4 36	7 21	8 18			
13 SUNDAY,	4 35	7 21	9 0		D. H. M.	
14 MONDAY,	4 36	7 24	9 45			
15 TUESDAY,	4 35	7 25	10 33			
16 WEDNESDAY,	4 35	7 25	11 26	Full	3	10 43
17 THURSDAY,	4 35	7 25	12 25	Last	12	2 56
18 FRIDAY,	4 35	7 25	1 19	New	19	2 13
19 SATURDAY,	4 35	7 25	2 13	First	25	5 34

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

	ARRIVES.	DEPARTS.
Eastern,	at 3 & 12 P. M.	Eastern at 8 A. M. & 4 P. M.
Western,	4 1-2 & 11 1-2 P. M.	Western, 5 A. M. & 10 P. M.
Southern,	5 P. M.	Southern, 5 A. M.

Married,

At Absecom, Atlantic county, N. J. on the 25th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Truett, DAVID S. BLACKMAN, of Tuomville, to Miss ABIGAIL, second daughter of Enoch Doughty, Esq. of the former place.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, 8th inst. J. REESE FRY, one of the editors of the National Gazette, to CORNELIA, daughter of James Nevens, Esq. all of this city.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, E. FREEMAN PRENTISS, of New York, to MARY, daughter of Thomas Deihl, of this city.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. P. Coombe, JOHN M. CILLEY, of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH M. BURROUGHS, of Southwark, formerly of Kaighn's Point, N. J.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. DAVID HOAGLAND, to Miss REBECCA C. SMITH, both of this city.

On the 10th March last, by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. JOSHUA RENOUX, to Miss MARIA LOUISA FENT, all of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, the 6th inst. at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, ROBERT D. DUNNING, to FANNY SCOTT, eldest daughter of David Dorrance, all of this city.

On Monday morning, the 7th inst. by the Rev. E. J. Sourin, LUKE TAAFFE, Esq. of Pittsburg, to CATHARINE, only daughter of James O'Connor, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. Dr. McDowell, JOSEPH H. FOSTER, to ELIZABETH B. daughter of the late James N. Makins, both of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. John S. Inskip, Mr. GEORGE C. DEVINE, to Miss MATILDA ANN FERGUSON, both of this city.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Borrows, Mr. GEORGE G. WESTCOTT, of the U. States Army, to CHARLOTTE S. JEFFERS, of Camden, N. J.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. PHILLIP BENSTLER, to Miss MARY CAMP, both of Chester county, Pa.

On the 3d inst. by the same, Mr. WM. JOHNSON, to Miss MATILDA COYT, both of Chester county.

On the 3d inst. by the same, Mr. JOHN TERRY, to Miss MARY BARBER, both of Delaware State.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Dunn, THOMAS KERNAN, of this city, to PRISCILLA CRISSY, recently of Cape May.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. F. Berg, GEORGE R. PEDDLE, to MARY ANN BOYD, all of this city.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Patton, GEORGE W. KORNDAFFER, to Miss ELIZA JANE WILLIAMS, both of this city.

At Spring Hill, Mobile, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, CHARLES AUZY, to MARGARET, daughter of Colonel James S. Deas.

On the 27th of December, 1840, by the Rev. L. M. Prettyman, THADDEUS W. KELLY, to ELIZA GILL, all of this city.

At this place, on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. ROBERT BRYSON, to Mrs. SUSAN D. JOHNSON, both of Cumberland county, Pa.

At Paris, the daughter of the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo, of Spain, to Count GASOWISKI, a Pole. It being regarded as an elopement, orders were given by the French government to pursue the fugitives. They were overtaken in Belgium and arrested, but declared that they had been married in Paris.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, 28th April, the Grand Duke ALEXANDER, to the Grand Duchess MARIA ALEXANDROVNA.

On the 1st inst. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Kenrick, JOHN O'REILLY, to ELLEN CECILIA, daughter of John Markland, Esq.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Demme, Mr. HENRY LEHMAN, to Miss SOPHIA CHRISTIANA MEEK.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. B. M. Greenbank, JAMES VANVOTE, Esq. of Indiana, to Miss LUCRETIA MILLER, of N. Jersey.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. John Kennedy, Mr. JAMES McGUIGAN, to Miss ELIZA WIDERFIELD, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, HENRY FRICKE, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of George Horter, all of this city.

In Washington, on the 7th inst. Lieut. A. A. HOLCOMBE, of the U. S. Navy, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Geo. Waterston, Esq. of Washington.

In Salisbury, Mass. MOSES MOODY, a gentleman of 53 years, rather under medium size, to Miss NANCY MERRILL, a lady of three hundred pounds weight, after a faithful courtship of thirty-five years.

On Wednesday morning, 9th inst. by the Rev. Robert Steele, Mr. L. L. JOHNSON, to SARAH, daughter of the late Christian Wurts, Esq.

At Christ Church, on Tuesday morning, 8th inst. by the Rev. Lewis P. W. Balch, of N. York, HENRY PAUL BECK, to EMILY, daughter of the late Jonathan Dwight, of Hampshire county, Massachusetts.

On the 25th of February, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, HENRY S. OWL, to MARIA, daughter of William Champion, all of this city.

In the Island of St. Croix, West Indies, on the 19th of May, the Hon. Baron JOSEPH VON BRETTON, to UNEY MARIA, daughter of Jonathan Blakeley, Esq. of N. Carolina, late of the U. S. Navy. [The Raleigh, N. C. papers are requested to copy the above.]

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM LYDSTON, Jr. of Boston, to Miss SARAH HAMELTON, of this city.

In Baltimore, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Chas. J. White, Lieut. L. A. B. WALBACH, U. S. Army, to MARY L. LUCAS, of this city.

On the 1st of June, by the Rev. Geo. Lacey, Mr. DAVID WONDERLY, to Miss ELLEN VANHORN, all of this city.

In Montrose, Pa. by the Rev. M. Riley, FRANCIS B. CHANDLER, Esq. to Miss MARY S. second daughter of the Hon. Wm. Jessup.

On the evening of the 1st inst. by Alderman Mitchell, LEWIS BUCKMAN, of Lock Haven, Penna. to ADELINE KNOWLES, of Bucks county, Pa.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. F. Berg, BENJAMIN SILVER, to Miss EMILY T. daughter of Wm. Arentroe, Sr.

By the Rev. Geo. Chandler, on the evening of the 27th ult. Mr. JOHN BYERS, to Miss ANGELINA W. PAYN.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. John A. Clarke, Mr. WILLIAM ALBERT COLE, of Baltimore, Md. to Miss ELIZABETH CLARKE MAWNEY, of Providence, R. I.

At Frankford, Pa. on the 1st inst. by Isaac Shallcross, Esq. Mr. NATHANIEL WADE, of Providence, R. I. to Miss SARAH T. ENGLISH, of the former place.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. C. Clay, DANIEL BAINS, to HANNAH MADIRA, both of Southwark.

In Hartford, Conn. on Sunday evening, by the Rev. John Moore, the Rev. THEODORE D. COOK, of Philadelphia, to Miss CALISTA N. PEASE, of Hartford.

On Saturday, 5th inst. by Friends' ceremony before Recorder Rush, WILLIAM E. BLADEN, to Miss ANGELINA H. HOSKINS, daughter of John Hoskins, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. George Boyd, D. D. Mr. GEORGE LEIB HARRISON, to Miss SARAH ANN WAPLES, all of Philadelphia.

Died,

On Sixth day afternoon, the 4th inst. JULIA A. daughter of Curtis Naylor, in the 26th year of her age.

On the 3d inst. MARY D. M. BENDER, in her 61st year.

On the 3d inst. EDWARD H. BONSALL, Jr. aged 20 years.

In Clearfield, Pa. 25th ult. HUGH HUNTER, aged about 39 years. The deceased formerly lived in this city, where it is said he leaves a wife and child.

On the 7th inst. at his residence, near Bristol, Pa. JOHN NEWBOLD, in the 70th year of his age.

In Washington city, on the 5th inst. GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY, Esq. late U. States Consul at Tampico.

On the 7th inst. MARGARET LODGE, in the 78th year of her age.

On the 7th inst. ALBERT HUGHES, in the 48th year of his age.

On the 7th inst. JAMES FINNESY, a native of Ireland, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 3d inst. Mrs. SUSAN PRICE, in her 85th year.

On the 4th inst. SAMUEL, infant son of Wm. and Margaret Hiddeman, aged 17 months.

On the 9th inst. CHARLES McCALOY, aged 30 years.

On the 9th inst. THOMAS, son of Washington and Rebecca Vantine, aged 5 years.

On the 9th inst. JULIA DIKEMAN, infant daughter of Enoch W. Clark, aged 9 months.

On Wednesday morning, June 2d, at Pottstown, Montgomery county, Mr. WILLIAM MINTZER, in the 56th year of his age—for many years a merchant of the same place.

On the 3d inst. after a severe illness, Mrs. SOPHIA RICHARDSON, in the 43d year of her age.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. MARIA LOUISA CONNER, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 1st inst. JOHN BECHTEL, aged 37 years.

At his residence in East Bradford, near West Chester, on the 24th ult. JOB DARLINGTON, in the 88th year of his age.

On the 3d inst. ISABELLA MULHALL, aged 75 years.

On the 7th inst. JOHN M'GRATH, in the 56th year of his age.

On the 7th inst. ELIZABETH R. daughter of Wm. and Mary R. Maule.

In Springfield, Otsego, N. Y. on the 23d May, in the 86th year of his age, Capt. JEDEDIAH BEACH, a soldier of the Revolution. At an early age he joined the American Army under Gen. Washington, and was present at the battle of Monmouth.

At Detroit, on the 31st ult. at Reveille, DENNIS McBEE, a private soldier of Co. "F" 4th Artillery, and one of the few remaining survivors of Gen. Wayne's Army—aged 75.

Suddenly, on the 8th inst. HENRY J. KOCHERSPERGER, of Bridgeton, N. J.

Mrs. ANN TIMMINS, wife of Francis Timmins, in the 40th year of her age.

Near Abington, (Pa.) in the 89th year of her age, Mrs. PRISCILLA BARNES, wife of Mr. Samuel Barnes, to whom she was married in 1776. Mr. Barnes is one of the few surviving soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line.

On the 8th inst. after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Poulton, in the 27th year of her age.

At Byberry, Pa. on the 7th of 6th mo. RUTHANNA, wife of Barclay Brown, in the 29th year of her age.

On Wednesday noon, 2d instant, of consumption, Cadet HENRY W. WILSON, in the 21st year of his age. He was to have graduated at West Point during the present week.

In New Orleans, on the 23d ult. ELIZABETH VIRGINIA, only daughter of Gen. E. P. Gaines, aged 8 months and 11 days.

On the 3d inst. ELIZABETH, only daughter of Geo. F. and Mary Lee, in the 3d year of her age.

On the 1st inst. near Moorestown, N. J. after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, ELIZABETH KINSEY, wife of Edmund Kinsey, aged 50 years and 7 months.

On Sunday night, the 6th inst. EDWARD COLEMAN, Esq. in the 49th year of his age.

In London, on the 17th ult. in the 68th year of his age, JOHN D. LEWIS, Esq. a native of Christiana, Delaware, and for many years an eminent merchant in St. Petersburg;—a man remarkable for his vigor of intellect and sterling probity.

At Yatton, England, near Bristol, OLD ISAACS, the King of the Gipsies. At the funeral, there was a very large assembly of the black eyed brunettes. The ceremony was followed by sundry and various libations of heavy wet, until sorrow was floated up to mirth, and mirth stimulated to anger, and the "funeral baked meats" were knocked about in one general row.

At Bologne, France, Prince FELIX BACCHIOCHI, the husband of the Princess Eliza, sister to Napoleon.

At Leipsic, Germany, GALVINI, the musical professor, at the age of 104.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH WAGNER, widow of Adam Wagner.

On the 3d inst. after a long and severe illness, Mrs. ISABELLA MULHALL, in the 75th year of her age.

At his residence in Odessa, Russia, on the 23d of March, 1841, in the 56th year of his age, Admiral GEO. BONNTAG, formerly of this city.

On the 6th inst. at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Rottes, Mrs. MARGARET HERMANGE, a native of Maryland, at the advanced age of 79 years.

Mrs. HANNAH S. JAYNE, wife of Dr. David Jayne.

On the 5th inst. MARGARET CATHARINE, daughter of David M. and Sarah A. Uber, aged 2 years, 8 months and 26 days.

On the 8th inst. RICHARD M. SEXTON, in the 28th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. of scarlet fever, WM. HENRY, son of Wm. C. and Esther Leibrandt, in the 3d year of his age.

On the 5th inst. Mr. JACOB CLOPP, in the 39th year of his age.

On the 3d inst. ANNA MARY, daughter of H. M. and Sarah Crawford, in the 3d year of her age.

On the 3d inst. ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Thomas, and daughter of the late Wm. Skinner, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 1st inst. ELIZABETH CLARK, aged 65 years.

In Newburyport, Mass. on the 31st ult. Capt. BENJAMIN GOWEN, a soldier of the revolutionary army, aged 90 years.

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease will be found in the

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously upon our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicine concocted from *foreign* drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES—

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters, in like manner if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not *the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this*

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease in an easy and NATURAL MANNER: and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name, is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it, invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, together with a few extracts from letters of Agents, merely to show, that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills, is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every section of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel, and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops, are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patients; as a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH; sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia; as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to" than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston. Several instances we know of where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent Physician of the city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community, a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

Extract of a letter from Peter Christ, Uniontown, Carrol county, Md. Nov. 17th, 1839.

Dear Sir:—About two months ago, I had business in Baltimore, and called at your office, and bought a few boxes of the Indian Vegetable Pills; and upon trying them I found them to be far superior to ——— Pills, or any other medicine I had ever used. I had been subject to a cough for five years past, and during the time have taken a variety of medicines without any relief, until I got the Indian Vegetable Pills, and by taking four doses, the cough began to leave me; and I now enjoy better health than I have done for five years past. After I found them to be a valuable medicine, I immediately sent to Baltimore for a large supply. I have received so much benefit in using the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS that I cannot help, but recommend them to every invalid I see, and think so well of the medicine that I have sent two dozen boxes to my invalid friends in the state of Indiana.

Signed, PETER CHRIST.

From G. C. Black, New York.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—You will please to forward as soon as possible, some of your Indian Vegetable Pills; as we are almost out of the article, and they appear to be getting into general use here. We have a great call for the medicine at present, and those that have used them, speak very high of them. One gentleman attributes his being CURED of DROPSY to the use of them; and another has been CURED of DYSPEPSIA, solely by the use of your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and is willing you should publish his case if you think proper.

G. C. BLACK,

No. 1 Chatham Square, New York.

Extract of a letter from Mr. A. Larrimore, Indiana.

Doctor Wright—Dear Sir—Having some knowledge of your most excellent compound, THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and not knowing how to get a fresh supply, my stock being nearly exhausted, and wishing to always have them in my family, I take this method to open a correspondence with you. The pills alluded to are well thought of here and very much wanted. I wish to make arrangements with you for a constant supply, as I think a very great quantity could be sold in this section of the country.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Griffith, Stewartstown, York county, Pa.

Mr. W. Wright—Dear Sir—I am selling the Indian Vegetable Pills by the dollar's worth, and at that rate the stock of Pills, left by your travelling agent, will soon be out.

I am pleased to find they are such ready sale. Those who have used them, speak in the highest terms of them. Many have already found great relief from their use, and when the cures, are finally effected, I shall do you the justice to inform you of the same.

Extract of a letter from Washington City.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—You will have the kindness to forward as soon as possible, two or three gross of the Indian Vegetable Pills. The sales have, for the last two months, increased rapidly; those who buy, generally remarking, "that they are the best pills they have ever used;" and my opinion is that they will in a short time supercede all others in this city.

ROBERT FARNHAM,

Washington City, D. C.

Extract of a letter from Lycoming county, Pa.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—On being appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS in this place, we only took one gross on trial; but it would have been better if we had taken a half dozen gross, for on a fair trial they have *far exceeded our most sanguine expectations.* In fact so much so that we have been obliged to send to Mr. Zimmerman, at Lancaster, more than a hundred miles from here, for ten dozen; but these will last but a very short time the way we are selling them since they have been fairly tested. In the first place, I gave some to our Physicians, to make trial of since which they have purchased a number of boxes, and highly approve of them. A few days ago, there was a lady sent thirty miles to get a box of the Pills, one at the time was very low, and unable to turn herself in bed; but in two days, as my informant says she was able to help herself.

We could mention many other cases, but deem it unnecessary at this time; but would merely say, that as the season is fast approaching when there will be a great demand for the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS; and if we only could get a supply of the medicine, we could establish other agents, which would be of immense advantage, not only to the NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH but to the public generally. Please let us know your views on the subject, and any directions relative to the same, will be promptly attended to by

Very respectfully, your friends,

S. WINCHESTER & SON

Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa.

OFFICES for the sale of the medicine wholesale and retail, NO 169 RACE ST. PHILADELPHIA; No. 288 Greenwich street, New York: No. 364 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 198 Tremont street, Boston. my 8-3m

DAVID EVANS' Patent Water and Provision Coolers, Filterers, Fire Proof Iron Chests, Doors, and Hoisting Machines, manufactured and sold at No. 76 south Second street, south-west corner of Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

D. Evans still continues to manufacture his Patent Water and Provision Coolers, or Refrigerators, Filterers, &c. of which there are upwards of 260 in successful operation. The price of Refrigerators varies from 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35 to 40 dollars. My Refrigerators are made without the use of wood, which in all cases, when used, causes provisions to smell and taste, when ice is used in them for culinary purposes. All persons purchasing Filterers, should see them tried with foul water before buying, as there are some Filterers made at low prices that will purify water for a short time, and then become foul. My Filterers in all cases are warranted to purify the water for the term of two years, and if used properly, may last from eight to ten years.

He also continues to manufacture his Patent Hoisting Machines, both double and single, of which there are now upward of 600 in operation in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Mobile, &c. &c. and as an evidence of their superiority, he refers to those whom he has sold them for the fact that no accident has ever occurred in the use of them.

He likewise manufactures Fire Proof Iron Chests, (without using wood or plank of any kind,) for the safe keeping of books, papers, money, jewellery, silver plate, &c. lined with a composition calculated to resist the greatest degree of heat, with superior Locks, and finished in the best manner.

Always on hand, Fire Proof Doors, Truck Wagons, Vault Grates, Stoves, &c. all manufactured of the best materials and most approved construction.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above articles before purchasing elsewhere. ja 23 ly

SUPERB New Flower Seeds, for the Spring of 1841—Comprising superb German Asters, Ten Weeks Stocks, German and Paris Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, Lupines, Hollyhocks &c. with the addition of all the most superb and beautiful varieties in cultivation.

Our flower seeds comprise a more choice and extensive assortment than has ever been offered in Philadelphia, all of which are from the best cultivators in America, Great Britain, Holland and France, and such as are in every way worthy the attention of the lady or gentleman amateur florist. Catalogues gratis on application. Prices from 6¼ to 25 cts. per paper. To those who prefer having their seeds already done up, we offer the following, viz:

ASSORTMENTS of 20 fine kinds of Annual Flower Seeds, all blooming the present season in boxes, with directions for cultivation. Price $1.

ASSORTMENTS of 20 fine kinds of Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, blooming first and second years. $1.

ASSORTMENTS of 12 very choice and rare sorts Annual Flower Seeds, blooming the present season. $1.

ASSORTMENTS of 40 distinct varieties fine kinds $2 or of 30 most choice varieties. $2.

Sayer's Flower Garden Companion, 75 cents, Bridgeman's Florist Guide, 62½ cts. or Buists Flower Garden, $1.25, all the best works on the Flower Garden published. Fine Weeding, and Transplanting Trowels, Hoes, Garden Rakes, &c.

With the largest and choicest assortment of VEGETABLE SEEDS to be found in Phila. Summer Flowering, Bulbous Roots, Superb Double Dahlias &c. &c.

H. B. (of the late firm of Hirst and Dreer)

& F. M. HIRST, No. 27 South 4th street, east side, above Chesnut street, Phila. my 1-3m

DOES not common sense teach us that EXPECTORATION is the most natural as well as the most effectual agent in arresting and curing

PULMONARY DISEASES?

Reason says yes, because

OBSTRUCTION

is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflammation and Catarrhal Fevers producing Croup, Consumption, and Abscesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, or Shoulders, Bronchitis, exciting incessant and persistent coughing, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration and the free circulation of the blood, cause Difficulty of Breathing and

ASTHMA,

Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs and

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

To remove this obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

It stands unrivalled—it stands pre-eminent—TRY IT, and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues have not, nor cannot be *overrated*; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural, and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

☞ Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 20 South THIRD street, Philadelphia. Price $1.

N. B. No charge for medical advice. ap 24-3m

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

There's Something Strange.

There's something strange, I know not what,
Comes o'er me,
Some phantom I've for ever got
Before me.
I look on high, and to the sky
I'm turning;
On earth, no light with all things bright
Seems burning,
In vain I try this goblin's spells
To worry;
Go where I will, it round me dwells
For ever.
And then what marks by day and night
It plays me;
In every shape the wicked spree
Waylays me.
Sometimes like rare rose bright eyes of blue
To glancing;
Sometimes like fret, it slippers rest,
Dancing.
By whispers round of every sort
I'm taunted,
Never was mortal more, in short,
So haunted!

The Park in London.

But another moment, we have crossed the park —and what an atmosphere of view and scenery surrounds us! Here, stretched around, whose verdure is tender and mentor of living consort of a little river of pure water, is dropped all to the side of the manor for having ventured to offer her wares for sale at the center of the stream. There, a herd of drunken guardsmen and their unfortunate female companions are "running a-mock," as the phrase is, through the mazes of Orchard Street or Duck Lane. Beside the railings of the church-yard, we see the commander interment of the workhouse dead —four of an coffins placed side by side, and the funeral service read over the "lot" with the rapidity of lightning, to save time and expenseness. Outside, a hungry dog has seized a scrap of meat from a butcher's stall, and the whole of the neighborhood joins in rapid pursuit of the unlucky animal; while the aspect of the population, their shops, their habitations, their neglected children, with gaze blistered and off-shot locks, would defy pen or pencil to depict! Such misfortune and squalor, unless a second Hogarth were to give to the world a modern portraiture of this Gin Lane end of the Metropolis.

And yet here, even here, the claspour of drums and trumpets, and the roar of artillery, announcing the departure of royalty from the country scene over to that of its business, strike pleasantly on the ear, recalling the gilded and jewelled appearances of the world we have quitted, for a world whose inhabitants it is difficult to believe are formed of the same materials as that courtly clay.

Good and Bad Nuts.

Bad nerves weaken the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An excited state of mind shows in the face; four blanches; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse to a gallop. Delirium inflames great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to exercise. Powerful emotion often kills the body outright — a shock, Diagnosis, Sophistries, died of joy at the Grecian games. The nerve of a defeat killed Philip V. One of the Popes died of an emotion of the indicrous on seeing his pet monkey robed in pontificals, and enjoying the chair of state. Maley Meloch was carried upon the field of battle in the last stages of an incurable disease; upon seeing his army give way, he mounted his pale-attrickon troops, rallied back the tide of battle, conquered, and died. The above-body of Congress expired on hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. A famous public speaker's life ended in the midst of an unparalleled burst of eloquence, at when the deep emotion that produced it had suddenly subsided. Leaping Parr, the Cambridge, died when he found that the immense prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another. Hill of New York was apprehended for theft, and taken before the police; though in perfect health, mental agony forced the blood from his nostrils, and he was carried out and died.

Ludicrous Anecdote.

A few years since, an aged clergyman in the western part of this country retired to rest on the remnants attached to the ministerial office, and that during the whole term of forty or fifty years that he had officiated therein, he greatly had endeavored but once disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion, he noticed a man directly in front of him, leaning over the railing of the gallery with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a large ball of tobacco just taken from his mouth. Directly before and a man asleep, with his head back and his mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was assiduously engaged in rasping and lowering the ball, taking an exact observation, till, at last, having got it right, he let fall the quid, and it went plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so indescribably ludicrous, that for the first and last time in the pulpit, an orthodox preacher was left to smell upon the countenance of the preacher.

Marriage.

With all the ills and evils, man knows no happiness until he marries; let him possess a woman of sense and virtue, and whom he honestly loves, and he will feel a solid and permanent joy, of which he never was before sensible. For, to somebody says, the happiness of a woman the most distinguished, arises from a regular and established fund, while unmarried libertines live upon their wits, and become bankrupt in character and respectability. To save (or the most sublime) trifle, a unsurrupted happiness no man can or ought to expect. Life is too precious fruits do not spring spontaneously from the earth, as they did in the garden of Eden, or date unripe from the clouds as it did in the wilderness. But as a whome of solid comfort, matrimony affords a well-regulated mind a double share of pleasure in prosperity, and a solace in sorrow not attainable

Down East Justice: Scene, Mair of Me.

A friend writes us from North green on the hold up your hand, and I'll manster the oath—"You swear, &c.—Mrs. Oh! my best mission.' (Great laughter.)—Esq. M. I ask you, gen'm, if gentlemen from Jack Mc Tose out of doors?—Mr. T. I can't exactly say I did, but I can say I saw Mr. Isaac take his fist and turn it at times, and the next I saw of Mr. Gen he was operating in a way that I should think Esq. Green didn't like it more about it.—Esq. M. That's enough, tax—the case is plain, and I shall fine Mr. Isaac Tools of court, and three days' and to my garden

Apologizing.

It so related of the immortal David Crockett, that being at a menagerie in Washington, he called the attention of a friend to a solemn-faced monkey, who was at food upon his fellow-creatures, and he did not'n't think Jacko was the strangest creature in existence. Upon receiving from Ohio—Turning round at the moment, we should stand at the door and let the tourists have a benefit! "I'm in a fix, and no mistake" exclaimed David; after a moment's hesitation, he added: "but if you'll tell me how, I'll apologize. I'll go almost there, and don't know whether to apologize to you or to the monkey?"

Longevity of the O'Connells.—At a recent gathering of the "Irishmen in London," Mr. O'Connell, the presiding genius, if any time be worthy of that a reason why I should mark harder! Here I am now, on the 7th of March, 1843, the real age of London, arguing for Ireland, and on Sunday the 16th, I am to be the Corrupt of Kilkenny with 100,000 Irishmen. That is the way I work and my age pass—for I shall only be in a week than other fellows would do in a year."—(Cheers.)

A Lapsed Lover.—A gentleman was lately in a party of ladies, when the subject of conversation turned upon marriage. In answer to a question from some of the ladies as to when he intended to marry, he intending to reply, "Yes, madam; and I can offer no stronger proof of my approbation of wedlock than that I never opened and the most attentive to hear one wale and the happiness to marry another." Instead of that, he mistakenly made the sentence thus:—"I have had the pleasure madam, to buy one wife, and the satisfaction to marry another."

A Hint.—A young lady once hinted to a gentleman that her thimble was nearly worn out, and asked what would be a suitable present for her to destroy. He understanding the next day by sending her a set with a thimble for fingers inside.

"I send a thimble for fingers inside,
Which I hope will do when you try it;
It will last long, if it's half as strong
As the boy which you gave me to buy it.

Good Reason.—A secretary of state being asked by an intimate friend why he did not promote merit? replied, "Because I would have a friend."

Wellington.—"I'll see you again," as the jailer said when he turned the key on the late C. G. Mitchell.

A Strange Freemen.—A great fortune with a wife is a bad fall of branches.

From the Ladies' Companion, for 1843.

The Green Huntsman;

Or, The Haunted Villa.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LAFFITTE," "ARMAGNAC," ETC.

"It is a true and honest tale, fair master?
"Nay—I scarce not. I give it not—but I said it."

In the upper Quadrangle of New Orleans and contiguous from the river on which it fronts, stands a vast square mansion—many of the surrounding edifices greet taller than time. A few old moss-stained oaks of a century's growth, rear their majestic heads above its roof; here, and the hedges and walls that once enclosed it, are broken down or entirely destroyed. Every where are the marks of harrowing been, in a better day, the abode of affluence and aristocratic pride. Lonely, in dilapidated grandeur, stately and imposing even in its ruin, it has for years attracted the eye of the curious stranger to be aided past it. But vainly does the traveller seek to learn from those about him, the history of the spot. All that he can ascertain is, that it is called "The Haunted Villa."

Less than half a mile above this dilapidated edifice on the estate adjacent also stands a mansion, which is no less striking for its beauty, adorned as it is with verandahs, porticos and latticed conservatories, and bathed in the most luxuriant foliage, with well-appointed lodges of the rose-thorn interspersed with lemon, acacia and pomegranate trees enclosing a lawn of the softest green. It seems the abode of taste, luxury and graceful affluence—the home of domestic bliss and social happiness. Here no mystery exists, and whatever the stranger or more remarkable contrasts, made still more striking by their juxtaposition.

At the latter villa on the evening of our story, there was held a Christmas festival, of a grave and solemn character, such as was usual in the days of Old England. The hall was decorated with the holly and mistletoe, which, however, they could occasionally flesh fire and spar-kle, there found unsuccessful sufficient to light the grandest." She was called Ephine, and men's eyes have seldom looked on a more beautiful woman, or one more perfectly formed to please where a lover bride. She was wedded the night of our story, in the magnificent apartments of the master of the house. The owner of this mansion was a French gentleman, Don Rolando, who had married a lady of Spain called Ephone his child. Some said she was his mistress—others that she was his wife—but no one dared a mystery about her. She was just eighteen years of age on the night of her bridal, when she left her birth-day and wedding-day, a Christmas eve. The Spanish beauty, Don Pacifico's only child, was a lovely, handsome, chivalrous and well-born, and every way worthy to wear so bright a jewel as Ephine in his coronet.

It was a happy and merry night. All the youthful and beautiful of the neighborhood had assembled at there to grace the nuptials, and three score assembled, with the dark eyes and raven hair of that tropical clime, presented their rival charms in the presence of the bridegroom. In the saxon walk and stately dance, most never ceasing strains of the most delightful music, and the constant mazes and changes of a bridal festival composed with a Christmas evening, the whole was a scene of gayety and fun. Midnight at length approached, and the blushing bride, half-reluctant, half-consenting, was borne from the hall by a group of young females to the nuptial chamber. At the instant the door closed behind her, Ephine found herself an instrument of hatred by a sudden light of a pale-green cast that suddenly filled the apartments in the rooms and threw over every face the ghastly pallor of death. At the same moment, the earth trembled beneath like underground thunder, applied every room in the house.

"Lord," the Haunted Villa!" shouted several voices in the verandah.

In an instant all the hall were deserted, and the ruinsdash and lawn looking in the direction of the ruined mansion, were crowded with terrified guests. Terrific phenomena! The whole appearance of the ruin toward which their eyes were turned, seemed to be changed. The dilapidated pillars were as bright as new and gigantic crevice, the fire shone out as if from a furnace, and the roof was covered with fire. There succeeded no smoke from it, nor could there be seen any sign of a conflagration. But what was most fearful was a tongue of green flame, which, rising from the roof like a jet of water, burst itself, lapping and curling high into the air, like a serpent, and then descended and cooled down upon the surface of the bed of fire, again to rise and dart upward, and shot its baleful glare a wide distance around. The guests of the bridal party viewed the groups of banquets as they looked upon the ghastly faces of the dead. Ephine the bride Villa was familiar, and to every mind supernatural appearances were fraught with fear. Expectation and alarm sat on every face. Gradually, however, the fire on the roof began to subside, and in a few minutes all became dark as before. But a sound arose from within which continued to cool and writhe above the crashing of timbers and the crackling of fire, shone with a steady light, was shone visible through every part of the ruin.

Awed and full of conjectures and trembling apprehension, the guests remained where they were for a few minutes, nearly all were on their way to the house, scarcely one dared to look another in the face, themselves and this spot of supernatural sounds and appearances. Five or six minutes more elapsed, and in the deserted verandah. They were ominous clients of the bridegroom, who himself stood among them as they discussed the strange event.

"Did you notice that it was just as the door closed behind the bride?" inquired Don Antonio Bertalo, one of the group upon the colonnade.

"Yes," replied Don Rolando, with his wonted, sensation, "for my eye was following her departure, and observed that the moment the door closed behind her, and I never more woman so lovely, and I mentioned so to her father, who was standing near me, and the most fearful was a tongue of green flame, which, rising from the roof like a jet of water, burst itself, lapping and curling high into the air, like a serpent, and then descended and cooled down upon the surface of the bed of fire, again to rise and dart upward, and shot its baleful glare a wide distance around. The guests of the bridal party viewed the groups of banquets as they looked upon the ghastly faces of the dead. Ephine the bride Villa was familiar, and to every mind supernatural appearances were fraught with fear. Expectation and alarm sat on every face. Gradually, however, the fire on the roof began to subside, and in a few minutes all became dark as before. But a sound arose from within which continued to cool and writhe above the crashing of timbers and the crackling of fire, shone with a steady light, was shone visible through every part of the ruin.

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